密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE EVIL GENIE OF SECRET diplomacy, of the style that has been renamed "altitudinous," seems to have seized the Washington Conference and to be carrying it along the same road traveled by the Versailles assembly, and others of a more ancient date. Though the doors to the meetings were wide open at the inception of the Conference, they have since swung tightly shut, and, if news dispatches may be believed, rumors are current of all sensational natures. Little or nothing seems to be recorded in the realm of actual accomplishment and each nation is seeing its own pet scheme relapse into its former idealistic stage. It is difficult not to assume a pessimistic view of the entire proceedings, indicating as it does that "secrecy and mutual agreements" must continue to rule world relations for another indefinite period. There seems to be little hope that nations will disarm as was expected, and this with Europe in a pauperized condition as the result of the last war. The expected disciplining of Japan in the Far East seems to have come to naught and unverified and denied reports indicate that there may have been "tacit" agreements between some of the powers assembled at the Conference before their arrival, resembling those made by Japan with regard to the German islands north of the equator and Shantung prior to the Versailles Conference. Starting out with the premise of open decisions, openly arrived at, the United States seems to have been driven into the same corner to which she was forced to retreat by the machinations of the Versailles meeting. Americans are often charged with being warm-hearted and sentimental "d—m fools" but it is not likely that any sentiment will prevent the American people from backing their government to the limit if there is to be a race in the building of naval armaments.

FROM present indications the Far East as it is today, with Japan in the role of the imperialistic and predatory dominator, will be the Far East of tomorrow. Unless the Conference is able to assume a more insistent and belligerent attitude than it has heretofore done, there is hardly a possibility of the Island Empire receding in any way from its present stand. The cocksureness of the Japanese delegation is best illustrated by a recent statement of Mr. Hanihara, with regard to the Shantung question. "Most likely," he said, "we shall not agree to such a course (speaking of mediation); this conference is not a court of arbitration, and, moreover, Shantung is

not on its agenda." Here is the position of Japan and interpreted in this light, the Japanese went to the Conference to see what could be gotten out of it and since "the pickings are poor" are going to retire with an attitude of haughty dignity safe in the assurance that they lost nothing, and possibly gained. They have lost, however, their propaganda-made position in the eyes of the world as a nation "misunderstood." There can be no misunderstanding of the stand now being taken by Japan. This stand means practically that China will get nothing more than the postal agreement from the Conference, and it remains to be seen whether or not she will get that.

FOR the position of China and her lack of gain it would seem two things are responsible, her own lack of unity and force, and the mutual jealousies existing between the various powers of the world. For the former China can blame herself, although she is in a process of governmental evolution; for the latter she must blame the nations collectively, realizing that the much-talked-of age of international sympathy, understanding and justice has not yet arrived. The United States is in a most difficult and delicate position, responsible as it is for the calling of the Conference, yet all of the sins of omission, of secret diplomacy, and of other defects cannot be laid at its door. It has assembled the leading powers of the world with the avowed purpose of talking matters over in the open, to find that the open air is not considered as being particularly healthy by the other nations. The United States has advanced a drastic disarmament plan which has met with continued and unmovable opposition. At every turn the plans advanced have been blocked and there has been a decided lack of that spirit of friendly discussion and cooperation that President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes apparently anticipated. The United States has tried to dispel the so-called Old World diplomacy without success and can be censured for accepting, for the time being, compromises. However, the United States can hardly be expected at this time to come to an open break with any group of world powers over current questions.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW Cabinet at Peking has been completed. The new Prime Minister, Liang Shih-yi, commenced to function as the head of the Administration on December 24, and his colleagues, with the exception of the new Minister of Education and the new Minister of Justice, both of whom are at present absent from Peking, one at Shanghai and the other at Washington D. C., attending the Conference, have all assumed office promptly. The personnel of the new Cabinet follows: Prime Minister, Liang Shih-yi; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. W. Yen; Minister of Finance, Chang Hu; Minister of War, General Pao Kwei-ching; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Li Ting-hsin; Minister of Communications, Yeh Kung-cho; Minister of Commerce, Chi Yao-shan; Minister of Justice, Dr. Wang Chung-hui; Minister of the Minister of Education, Wang Yen-pei. Minister of the Interior, Kao Ling-wei. Chang Ming-chen, former co-director of the Law Codification Bureau, has been appointed chief secretary of the Cabinet. Notwithstanding harsh criticisms made by a section of the press, Prime Minister Liang has gathered round him men of ability and experience. In several respects his cabinet is stronger than the one preceding it. While General Chin Yun-peng was Prime Minister, it was feared generally that he would not be able even to tide over the Gregorian New Year. Now with Chang Hu and Yeh Kung-cho as Minister of Finance and Minister of Communications respectively, the chance for the Peking government to pass the lunar New Year increases. The new Cabinet, in other words, will postpone the time for financial collapse of the government whereas the Chin Cabinet, if maintained, would have brought it about rapidly. Here is one difference. Of course, whether it is advisable to delay the issue and thereby get a breathing space to make another attempt to reform China's finances, futile though it may be, is a question that is debatable.

GENERAL Chang Tso-ling, Mukden War Lord, has been principally responsible for the formation of the new Cabinet, personally choosing the heads for the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications, two of the most important government departments, and securing General Tsao Kun's acquiescence in the wisdom of his selection. For that reason, unfavorable criticisms have been made. It is pointed out in the press that whatever Prime Minister Liang may do or may not do he will have necessarily to look after the interests of the man who has made his high appointment a reality. Liang's principal colleagues will likewise have to be obliged to General Chang for a return his kindness. Fair-minded people will say that the present Cabinet is not much different from its predecessors ever since the establishment of the Republic so far as its source of support is concerned. Since 1912, all the Cabinets have had to be supported by one military faction or another, or the combination of two. The really important question is what the Liang Cabinet can do, and in order to be free from unfairness, it may be a good policy to wait and see—such appearing to be the policy of some of the Chinese newspapers in the leading cities of China. It is yet too early to form any judgment with regard to the new Cabinet, not-withstanding the fact that Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, on his assumption of office, dismissed nearly 500 out of 1,200 members of the Ministry, and that Prime Minister Liang has done the same thing in the Cabinet. However, it may be said that the task before it is none too easy. Those who are well versed in Chinese financial affairs have expressed their belief that unless Prime Minister Liang could find $17,000,000 within the month, the Peking government would not be able to pass the lunar New Year. To find $17,000,000 and even $7,000,000 at the present time is a most difficult thing. Foreign financiers are not going to lend a single cent to China while their loans to Peking are still overdue and they cannot secure any satisfaction from the Ministry of Finance. Chinese banks, owing to the recent financial crisis, are more cautious now than before. They are not too anxious to risk their capital in order to make doubtful profits. Besides, their resources have not been too bountiful, a majority of them being tied up in government loans. Whatever salt surplus may accrue during the next year or two has all been mortgaged. The customs surplus has been earmarked for the consolidated loan fund, and Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, will not allow it to be used for any other purpose. And yet $17,000,000 was the sum needed before the lunar year could be passed. An absence of reports to the contrary would indicate that the sum needed has been obtained in some way, or that a means has been found to pass this date of settlement for the further date of reckoning, the Chinese New Year, which will be upon the scene within three weeks.

DURING THE PAST YEAR NUMEROUS criticisms have been made with regard to the articles published in the *Review*, on the ground that they presuppose a more intimate knowledge of Chinese and Far Eastern political and other affairs than is possessed by many of the readers of the publication. This criticism has been taken as just and, coming from close readers of the journal, has given rise to a new department which is inaugurated in the issue of this week. This department, to be headed *The Week in the Far East*, will attempt to summarize in an understandable manner the events recorded in the news between Thursday of the week preceding the issuance of the *Review* and Wednesday of the week in which the material appears. The method followed will be that now obtaining in the resume of the Washington Conference. Particular attention will be paid to events in China and the review given will be as accurate as existing news conditions in the East can make it so. Any statement of a radical nature will be credited as such. It is obvious that such a department will occasionally err and that its preparation will necessitate a close following and scrutiny of news trends but it is hoped that it will be beneficial, at least in a slight degree, to the readers of this publication.

The Shantung Question to the Fore

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

DIRECT negotiations over the Shantung question between the Chinese and the Japanese delegates at Washington D. C., which commenced at the beginning of December, with the mediation services of Secretary of State Hughes and Mr. Balfour, have come to a deadlock. Japan is now willing to let China have the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway for 53,000,000 Gold Marks. China is willing to purchase the line for the figure. China and Japan, however, have differed on the method of the payment of the price. Japan wants China to clear the debt say in twenty years during which time she would administer the line jointly with China, while China desires to pay off the sum in a few months, and at most, within three years. This difference has caused the deadlock.

For the moment neither side shows any disposition to concede. On the contrary both Japan and China are ready to break off the negotiations, declaring that they have given the best terms possible and cannot improve upon them. Friendly advices from Tokyo have been conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Office by Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, looking forward to the acceptance of Japan's last proposal by China. Peking has given out the news to the press that it can not yield on its final proposal. Whether both are bluffing, or whether both are sincere in their statements it is difficult to say, but the Chinese delegates at Washington cannot make any more concessions, if they are respectful of the public opinion in their own country.

Japan's final terms as understood in Peking are: (1) Japan is to sell the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway to China for 53,406,141 Gold Marks; (2) China to borrow the required fund from Japan; (3) The loan to be amortized in twenty years; (4) After ten years, China to have the right to pay back the whole amount; (5) The railway to be handed over to China in six months after the conclusion of an agreement; (6) China to conclude a loan agreement with Japan on terms similar to those of other railway loans in China; (7) It should be stipulated that during the existence of the agreement Japanese experts are to be employed as chief engineer, chief accountant and traffic manager.

China's final proposals are as follows: (1) Agree to the valuation of the railway at 53,406,141 Gold Marks; (2) China to hand over to Japan treasury bonds which are to be amortized in twelve years; (3) China to take back the railway in nine months; (4) China to have the right to redeem all the treasury bonds in three years upon giving an advance notice of six months; (5) Until after the complete redemption of the bonds, a Japanese assistant chief engineer, a Japanese assistant chief accountant and a Japanese assistant traffic manager, are to be employed; (6) While the treasury bonds are not completely redeemed, the traffic regulations now in operation will remain unaltered.

A casual study of these two final proposals for the settlement of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway will show that Japan does not intend to give up the control of it for the next twenty years and, that knowing Japan's intention, China has been insisting upon the buying back of the line at once if possible, and if not possible, at least, within three years. Japan knows that if she lets China buy back the railway with hard cash, China, though hard pressed for money she now may be, will be able to secure sufficient funds from the people for the purpose. Under the spur of patriotism, the Chinese, who are well to do individually, will not find it hard to raise by subscription 53,000,000 Gold Marks to redeem the railway, which is commonly considered as a line of strategical value to the country. Japan's intimate knowledge of China's mass feeling in the matter has warned her to be cautious.

In fact, before the negotiations for the purchase of the Shantung Railway have any prospect of successful conclusion, many Chinese bankers and merchants in Shantung, Shanghai, Hankow and in other important cities have started a movement to raise funds with which to redeem the line. They have been circularizing the chambers of commerce throughout the country on the question, determined to make their efforts a success. If they can buy back the railway with their own money, they are to keep it as the people's line. Their intention to that effect has been expressed in the circular sent broadcast.

The Chinese delegates at Washington took into consideration the people's practical patriotism when they at first offered to get back the railway immediately for spot cash. In the event of the people's patriotism failing them, they will have the alternative of borrowing money from the International Consortium to refund the loan or pay back the treasury bonds. That is why they jumped at the proposal of the Japanese delegates to sell the railway to China without hesitation, and that is why the Chinese delegates dramatically took their papers from the table in the committee room where the negotiations were conducted and said: "We cannot go on like this and we will not" when the Japanese insisted on joint control of the line. Then the Chinese delegates left the conference room. In this dramatic manner the deadlock came about.

After the deadlock was reached, Tokyo got busy, intent upon making the Chinese Foreign Office in Peking bring pressure to bear upon the Chinese delegation at Washington. In an interview with Dr. W. W. Yen, Mr. Obata insinuated that the Chinese delegates might have acted without consultation with Peking, and pointed out the inadvisability of China going to the extreme in the present negotiations and expressed the hope that the Chinese Foreign Minister

would urge by cable his representatives in the United States to be more reasonable. Mr. Obata was assured that the Chinese delegates had not exceeded their authority and that their stand was in full accordance with the government's view on the question. Dr. Yen expressed the hope that Japan would see the advantage of according to China's terms and thereby bring one of the Shantung issues to a speedy conclusion.

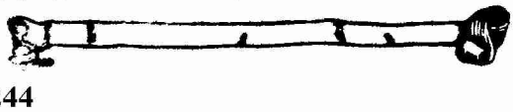
If Japan and China refuse to resume negotiations, the issue will have to be brought before the Conference as a whole for consideration in accordance with the previous understanding with Secretary of State Hughes and Mr. Balfour. In a statement issued to calm the people, who were much agitated when they learned that the Shantung question would be directly negotiated, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "In every parley between Japan and China the representatives of Great Britain and the United States take part. In case the discussion cannot reach an agreement, it is to be referred back to the Washington Conference, thus meeting the wishes of China." Before the case is taken to the main conference, the delegations of both countries will appeal to Secretary of State Hughes and Mr. Balfour to intervene in an attempt at settlement. Failing to get satisfaction, they will be obliged to adjust their differences at the Conference."

In the meantime, the people throughout China are holding demonstrations in support of the stand taken by the Chinese delegates at Washington. The Peking government is receiving every day many bushels of appeals, either telegraphic or written, from all over the country, urging it to be remain firm and pledging their support. Telegrams are also being sent by various commercial and political organizations in the leading cities of China to the Chinese delegates at Washington in similar terms. Since the first of December, the people have refrained from threatening their Washington delegates with dire consequences if the latter should give away the country's rights. The adoption of this sensible attitude on their part has been due to the counter-threat of the delegates to resign.

The government has decided not to interfere in the people's manifestation of patriotism, fearing that the checking of their patriotic efforts may lead to disaster. It is by no means encouraging the movement, as is charged by some Japanese newspapers, knowing that any encouragement to the masses may result in an outburst uncontrollable and dangerous to the public welfare. Peking knows that China has a good case and implicitly trusts to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour's sense of justice and fairness to get a satisfactory settlement of the Shantung problem.

Thinking that it is the Japanese militarists who are making the last endeavor to retain a partial control of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and to settle the whole Shantung question still in their favor, and that it is the Japanese people who are against their militarists in such an attitude, the Citizens' Convention, by a resolution passed at the Central Park at Peking last week, sent an interesting telegram of appeal to the Japanese Citizens' Association in Tokyo, partly to answer the latter's manifesto issued in the name of the Japanese people on December 12, in which they urged the Chinese to reunite view of the international conference now proceeding in Washington, and partly to seek their support of China's Washington stand with regard to the Shantung negotiations.

Peking, December 31, 1921.



Agriculture and National Life*

BY DR. K. L. BUTTERFIELD

(Member of the China Educational Commission and President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.)

EVEN thoughtful business men do not always realize the extent to which the products of the soil enter into the development of commerce and industry, and affect even such interests as banking. All the food of the world and a very large proportion of the raw materials for manufacturing come from the soil. The farmers, because of their numbers, must necessarily form the largest class of consumers of manufactured products. In many other ways the farmers in any country constitute the economic strength of the nation; the efficiency and welfare of soil workers, therefore, should be a matter of deep concern to business men.

Fortunately, during recent years business men have evinced a new interest in agriculture itself, and to some extent in the welfare of the farmers. Germany, years before the war, adopted a definite policy of assisting agriculture. England has done less practically than Germany, but her publicists have recognized the serious features of the steady decline of her agriculture as compared with her other industries. America for decades was dominantly agricultural, and for a time the development of her industries and the growth of her cities obscured her agricultural problems in the minds of business men. But to-day the business men of America are taking a keener and more intelligent interest in agriculture than they have ever done before. Now, the reasons for this new interest in agriculture on the part of business men in many parts of the world are an interesting commentary upon the significant relationships of agriculture and national life.

In the first place, it indicates the emergence of the food problem as a question of the first rank. Probably the war, more than any one factor, is responsible for this new emphasis because during the war the need for food became one of the most pressing problems of responsible statesmen. But in most industrial countries, even before the war, there was a growing concern on the part of workers, as well as the employers of labor, relative to the supply and cost of food. It is generally agreed that the largest single item in the cost of manufacture is labor, and that the largest single item in the expenditure of the laborer is for food. Since the war, and with the increasing cost of food, this problem has come to the very front in nearly every country. So we now have a world food-problem. The question of the world's demand for food and the world's prospective supply of food constitute an item of major importance both in national and international life.

Moreover, there has been a growing realization of the importance of the farming group, of the significance of farmers as human factors in national development. The farmers have to provide the food, and the question as to whether they are using the land to the best advantage to the nation for this purpose, as well as getting a reasonable reward for themselves is a matter of increasing importance. And, too, there is a growing consideration on the part of business men of the

* An address given before the Young Men's Christian Association, Shanghai, December 28, 1921

extent to which manufacturers, for example, are dependent for their raw materials upon the farmers of the world. The farmers not only supply all the food of the world, but a very large share of the raw materials that enter into manufactures are grown from the soil. Even the materials of shelter are largely soil grown. Thus, the manufacturing interests, the transportation interests, the commercial and mercantile interests, and even the banking interests, are taking more and more into account what the farmers are doing or failing to do.

But, as trade develops, especially international trade, the importance of farmers as consumers of products is being recognized. For example, it has been stated that the farmers of the United States are the largest buyers of automobiles in that country, and it has even been asserted that they use directly and indirectly more than half the steel produced in the United States. The farmers constitute the overwhelming majority of the people of the world, and, if they are reasonably prosperous, their consumption of goods will form one of the great outlets of industry.

In fine, farming is to-day the world's biggest business. When measured by its importance to other industries, and to the people of the cities, as well as in terms of money value and product, agriculture is seem to be vital to all other business.

The recent restiveness of farmers is another reason why business men are taking account of the farmers' interests. In the United States to-day the farmers have the largest and most powerful organization they have ever had. In the United States Senate there is a bloc of more than one-fifth of the membership of the Senate pledged to legislation for the farmers' interests, and a similar influential group in the House of Representatives. A recent writer of distinction has stated that for a generation to come, in his judgment, the fate of Europe is in the hands of her peasants. There met in Paris last summer the "Green Internationale," an organization of peasants, radical in character and representing a determination on the part of peasants to assert themselves.

There are thoughtful statesmen who are recognizing another factor in the relationship of agriculture and national life, and that is the part which farmers must play in the development of democracy. The most acute questions that trouble society arise under modern conditions in the cities and in industry. But, as democracy develops and the people are depended upon to determine their own destinies, the farmers will play their part, partly because they are so numerous, and partly because of the fundamental character of their contribution to society. It may be even said that no country can become fully democratic unless its farmers are democratised, unless the rural folk have the intelligence and the organization and the economic capacity to take their full place in the national democratic life.

Sometimes the question has been asked:—What can business men do to help the farmer? The first thing they need to do is to understand the farmer and his problems, and the relationship of the farmer to the national life, and of course now, to international affairs. This intelligent understanding will go a long way toward bringing the farmers and other groups on to a common platform of interests. Doubtless, also, there are specific contributions which can be made by particular groups. For example, in the United States to-day, not only the American Bankers' Association, but more than two-thirds of the state bankers' associations have committee on agriculture. There is a paper published called "The Banker Farmer," in which the inter-relations of banking and farming are recognized and discussed. The need of special forms of credit for the farmers has been laid before the bankers. As a matter of fact, a long list of helpful things has been done by these bankers' associations on behalf of the farmers of America. The business men can help the farmer by encouraging rather than discouraging business cooperation; by treating the farmer justly and fairly instead of exploiting him.

It is very interesting for a newcomer to go about China and to try to form conclusions relative to Chinese farming. Of course, in a four months' stay one cannot pass final judgment, but some observations may be ventured.

The permanence of China, her wonderful record of persistent national vitality, must be due in part to her farmers, who not only have provided the food for a rapidly increasing population, but have maintained the fertility of the soil of China for all these centuries. No other large country in the world has been cultivated for so long a period. It is a remarkable achievement, and the credit belongs to the Chinese farmer. It is not surprising that for ages the farmer in China stood next to the scholar in importance.

Apparently, however, there is no large interest on the part of business men in China in what the farmer is doing or is likely to do, or is likely to fail to do, for the country. One might suggest that there be means developed by which the business men of China will have an opportunity to study and discuss the questions that may arise in the near future concerning the relation of the Chinese farmer to the development of Chinese industry, transportation, domestic commerce, and international trade.

It is clear that the Chinese farmer is a very skilled worker, and yet there are real problems in Chinese agriculture. Seed selection, the improvement of varieties of plants and animals, in some places better methods of cultivation, protection against plant and animal diseases and pests, are all pressing questions. And then there are such gigantic problems as flood-prevention, irrigation, drainage, and afforestation—all of prime consequence to China.

There is no doubt whatever about the significance of agriculture in the China of the past, and it is almost as clear that agriculture must be reckoned with in the future national life of China; and it should begin to have careful attention from and the benfit of the help of the business men of China.

The Conference and A Happy Ending

BY JOHN DEWEY

(From a liberal American viewpoint)

IF the American people are going to bring an enlightened public opinion to bear on the Conference, we need more sob sisters and fewer joy brothers to report the Conference. The nations and diplomats who are interested in maintaining the *status quo* in the Far East have everything to gain by spreading a Pollyanna atmosphere over the doings of the Conference. Foreign diplomats are well aware of American national psychology. They know our sentimental optimistic streak and our desire to feel that we are playing a great part in promoting the

idealistic welfare of the world. They know that when all is said and done, it is going to be important to the Washington administration to have the American people believe that American policies have won out as regards the Far East, and that it is essential to the administration to secure results as to navies. These things are among the best cards held by foreign diplomats. A disposition of the American public to put the best face possible on everything done by the Conference is one of the surest ways to help some of the worst things happen or at least to fail to get done some of the possible good things.

Matters have reached, as this is written, the point where it is much more important to note what isn't done and said than what is said, because the former decides the meaning of the latter. The obvious exception is in the case of the reduction of armaments, where there are specific, statistical conditions to keep track of, not such generalities as are being fed to the public as regards the Far East. I suggest three matters, one for the United States, one for Great Britain and one for Japan, which will bear watching. What happens with reference to them will give a fair test for the reader of the daily news to apply to the out givings from Washington, and will give him a means by which he can decide which way things are really going.

Everything that has so far occurred bears out the original information as to the general instructions under which the Japanese delegates were to operate. The information was that Japan was to favor in a hearty and sincere manner the reduction of armaments, provided that it was confined to the navy and applied in fair ratio to the three great powers; but was to discourage, so far as possible, the discussion of Far Eastern policies and secure postponement if some action threatened. It was also understood that she would put emphasis upon the disorganized state of China—as of course she is entitled to do up to a certain point—and insist that if anything was done about China it would require a political concert of the powers with a supervisory control of China to make sure of execution.

The point of the latter policy is obvious. If it is accepted, Japan becomes, because of inevitable geographical facts, the trustee of the powers for China. If it fails, Japan can throw the blame upon others, especially upon the United States. She will say in effect that after talking as usual a great deal about her interest in China, the United States has as usual failed to come to the point when it was a matter of doing something. It does not take much ingenuity to see that her policy may be to shape things so that there will be but two alternatives; one, doing nothing, leaving the *status quo* with all its advantages for Japan; the other, forcing to the front a plan for joint action which the United States will reject. Of course this policy does not precede a number of incidental concessions which the Sino-Japanese relations call for anyway, and which a happy and hopeful American public will greet as victories for American policies.

Admiral Kato helped create the wave of indiscriminate optimism by his prompt assent to the Hughes proposals. It was heralded to the American people as a wonderful concession to the United States, and accepted as such by those who had been taught that Japan was always a militaristic nation and who do not know the pressure she is under from the burden of naval expense, nor how small a navy actually suffices Japan for defensive purposes or even for offensive aims under the generous conditions of American reduction proposed by Hughes. Probably Japan got more than she had hoped for. There is nothing to object to in this fact. It is in the interest of the world as well as of Japan that the plan should be adopted. The significant thing is that publicity began to pour forth that Japan needed an 8 or at least 7 ratio to 10-10, instead of a 3-5-5 ratio,

There is no unworthy suspicion of Japan attaching to the supposition that this is a mask for some real aim, and that what she is not talking about is more important than what she is loudly saying. It is no secret to Japan that American public opinion is much more active and informed on the subject of armaments than it is on the Far East. It is no secret to her that the administration has a great deal politically at stake in the success of the reduction of armament part of the Conference. It is no secret that while there is a good disposition toward China there is no absorbing interest nor exacting judgment as to what happens. It is possible that at the proper time Japan will reluctantly concede in the matter of naval armaments substantially what is asked of her, out of regard for her good friend, the United States, and her regard for the peace of the world—the proper time being gauged by the state of negotiations concerning China. Or she may stiffen up and imperil the success of limitation of armaments unless things go her way as to China.

The gush about Briand and the French necessities for land armament must have been highly pleasing to Japan. It practically disposed of any chance for consideration that the question of reduction of soldiery and abolition of conscription may ever have had. Those who were in Japan at the time of the Versailles Peace Conference know the one thing which made a great popular impression. It was erroneously reported at one time that the abolition of conscription had been decided upon. It was several days before the error was corrected. It is impossible to imagine the extent of official consternation and the amount of popular satisfaction duing this short period. The Japanese are a very patriotic people. But if anyone believes they are in love with compulsory military service, the enormous sigh of relief that greeted the false report was the lesson of a lifetime. The optimistic American outburst of sentiment that met the eloquence of Briand would perhaps have been dampened if it had been realized that if there had been a definite understanding between the French and Japanese, the French position is just the one that Japan would have asked France to take, so that Japan might be relieved of the burden of defending her system of conscription and her huge army.

The optimists of the press also report Great Britain backing the American policy as to China. At the same time, it is reported that she insists upon keeping the Anglo-Japanese alliance. One set of newspaper headlines says "Britain backing China and America but insists on entente with Japan." This is much like saying that Britain wants white but insists upon black. The "entente" means the alliance, although enlarged to take in the United States if possible. And the Alliance is just the thing, so far as the Far East is concerned, which stands between Great Britain on the one hand and China and the United States on the other. But from all sources, even from far New Zealand, come in just the nick of time reports as to the necessity of continuing the Alliance, with the United States if possible, without us if necessary.

It doesn't show undue suspicion of Great Britain to ask what is the concealed aim, what is Great Britain really after. She knows well enough that the United States will not come into a tripartite

agreement, that the Senate would not ratify it, even if the American diplomats agreed—which they know the Senate and American opinion too well to do. It is also familiar to them that in all human probability Canada stands ready to repudiate the dual alliance if it is renewed, and that opinion in England itself is so rapidly crystallizing against it that the power of the Foreign Office to renew it is uncertain. Why didn't Great Britain renew when the stage was all set, and when there was much less opposition at home than there is now, if her heart is so unalterably fixed?. This talk is obviously trading talk, or aimed at some as yet unavowed point. Is it to back up Japan's policy at a critical moment on the ground that the United States declines to enter into the only arrangement which is practicable? Quite likely not, but what then? There is a desire to create some situation which will bring pressure on the United States in some direction.

As for the United States's policy so far as revealed, the test question is whether Mr. Root's four points are meant to sanction the *status quo* in China. If events as they continue to develop show that such is their main intent, then we may be sure that the administration in order to secure itself politically with the American people, is willing to bargain with Japan and Great Britain at the expense of China. There has been a cryptic intimation that the recognition of China's sovereignty by these Root principles is equivalent to enforcing against her all the treaties and commitments which she has signed—ior otherwise China would not be sovereign in her treaty-making power! This ingenious device is worthy of that type of American legal mind which has found that it is interference with the liberty of the American workingman to do anything to place him in a secure position of freedom. But it is almost inconceivable—unfortunately not quite—that the problems of the Far East should be approached in this spirit.

Of course it is something to improve China's condition for the future. But the forces which are operating because of the things that have been done in the past will not stop operating because a Conference of powers in Washington decides that such and such things shall be done in the future. The only successful way to regulate the future is by dealing with conditions that now exist. Diplomats are wont to square the circle and perform other impossibilities. To consecrate the *status quo* in China and then to resolve that things shall be done differently in the future is another of these miracles of diplomacy.

Is the American press going to feed that portion of the American public which requires a happy ending to every novel and drama? Or is it going to take the risk of offending American sentiment and pride by ceasing to proclaim every move as a great advance, and every remark of a foreign diplomat as a tribute to American success, and a reason for swelling American pride? The danger is the greater because our vanity got such a terrible prick at Versailles—a wound that had much to do with our withdrawal into our shell. Now that we have put our heads out again, we are looking for solace and compensation. There are foreign diplomats skilled enough to salve our wounds while they achieve in fact their own ends. If we are not too much inclined to spend our energy in gladsome cheering, we are more likely to attain that "happy ending" to the Washington drama which is so much needed by our mental habit and by our still sore pride—*The New Republic.*

The Washington Conference

(Covering the period from Thursday, December 29, 1921, to Wednesday, January 4, 1922)

A GENERAL lack of progress upon the part of the deliberating nations, centering around the Shantung Question and the matter of submarine armament, characterizes the period of the Washington Conference under review. Japan and China have both announced their intention of yielding no further with regard to the disposal of the Tsinanfu-Tsingtao Railway and France continues her insistence for an allotment of 90,000 tons in undersea warriors and 231,000 tons of auxiliary tenders.

Dispatches concerning the movements of the Conference have become more than ever of an interpretative nature, making the inference logical that little or nothing is being actually accomplished at this time.

The whole Far Eastern adjustment, according to most recent reports, hinges upon the equitable settlement of the Shantung discussion, but that settlement, in the opinion of the correspondents, is doubtful. All dispatches contain the information that "it is now believed that neither Japan nor China will move to break the deadlock on the Shantung question. Things are apparently going to remain at a standstill until Great Britain or America take the initiative and seek to break the deadlock." From this it would seem that the British and American mediators have heretofore been merely observers at the negotiations between China and Japan and that the time has arrived when their more active services are needed to bring any good out of the controversy. One dispatch records that both the American and British delegations are silent regarding the possibility of mediation by their country.

Interesting rumors and statements are coming out of the deadlock with regard to the Chinese and Japanese stand. One rumor is to the effect that as a last measure China will withdraw from the Conference and that Dr. Wang Chung-hui has indicated that he will appeal to all the nations assembled if the present negotiations fail.

The most absorbing and outspoken statement on the matter is that made to *Reuters* by Vice-Minister Hanihara, in which he said that he preferred not to have the services of the mediators and closed with the assertion "moreover, Shantung is not on the agenda." The statement follows:

> Mr. Hanihara stated today that if China did not reconsider her attitude, the Shantung settlement problem would be most difficult. Referring to the possibility of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour tendering their good offices, he said that he preferred a direct Sino-Japanese settlement. He was still hopeful of such a settlement. They had already made more concessions than was proper.
>
> When they submitted the whole matter to Tokio their government had replied that it would approve their program as far as it had gone in spite of the fact that they had exceeded their original instructions.
>
> "This means that Japan consents to our abandoning our original project for the joint management of the Kiachow-Tsinanfu Railway and will agree to the restoration of the entire line to China, provided that some suitable agreement is made for a loan by Japanese capitalists and the designation by China of certain Japanese experts on the railway, such as a general traffic manager and a chief accountant.
>
> "We are ready to meet our Chinese friends at any time and if they have any suggestion to offer that shows that they are ready to consider the situation, we shall be glad to sit with them again."
>
> Asked what would be Japon's position if the good offices of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour failed and China insisted on presenting her case to an open conference, Mr. Hanihara

replied: "Most likely we shall not agree to such a course; this conference is not a court of arbitration, and, moreover, Shantung is not on its agenda."

No Far Eastern questions have been considered since the break in the discussion between the Japanese and Chinese on December 2, the former waiting for replies from the home government.

Various ways and means of avoiding a clash on the submarine controversy are being tried, according to the news dispatches, one of them being a resolution introduced by Elihu Root, of the American delegation, to the effect that submarine warfare on merchant men is to be eliminated completely by mutual understanding. This matter was postponed until this week for consideration and the news has been received that it has been adopted tentatively in principle, France taking the stand that it must be adopted by all nations to be effective. The aircraft committee of the Conference has submitted its report but nothing of a public nature has come out of it, news dispatches stating that "it is understood that it recommends stringent regulations for military and naval aircraft."

An agreement was reached by the naval committee with regard to aircraft carriers giving the following tonnage to the various powers: Great Britain and the United States, 135,000 tons each, Japan 81,000 tons, France and Italy 60,000 tons. The agreement is now up to the various delegations for a report as to their views and such criticism as may come from France, Japan and Italy.

France, as has been noted, remains unchanged in her demand for 90,000 tons of submarines and 331,000 tons of auxiliary craft. Her stand has brought out much acrid debate and many sarcastic comments, particularly from the British delegation.

Mr. Balfour, of the British delegation, is credited in a *Public Ledger-China Press* dispatch with charging France that she does not want submarines for defensive purposes but "has conjured up a war in the British Channel at the very gates of Great Britain." He insisted that this undersea destroyers were aimed at the annihilation of commercial craft. M. Sarrut disputed this view vehemently, according to the report, and called attention to the fact that no objection had been made to giving Great Britain the largest capital fleet. One dispatch contains the statement from M. Sarrut that in view of the slurring and insulting remarks made about France, it would probably be the best policy for her to withdraw.

The most sensational bit of news from the Conference city has to do with the alleged expose of an agreement between France and Japan with regard to the negotiations made by the delegation from the Far Eastern Russian Republic at Chita. A *Reuter* dispatch of January 2, says that "The delegation of the Far Eastern Republic. . . . . has published alleged secret correspondence between Japan and France in regard to a supposed proposal made by the French and Japanese delegations to act in concert at the Washington Conference in respect of the establishment of a Japanese protectorate over Siberia, in connection with which it is alleged that France has promised to support Japan by all means in her power, provided that Japan takes into consideration French interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, and in concessions and participates in the restoration in Russia."

The dispatch also points out that M. Kammerer, the director of the Far Eastern Department of the French Foreign Office, declared that the French government had no communication whatever with the Japanese regarding a protectorate.

Mr. Hanihara is reported as saying that so far as Japan was concerned there was no truth in the documents and hence they must be forgeries. Both delegations are said to have described the publications as malicious fabrications.

It is apparent from the news dispatches that the atmosphere of hopeful optimism which prevailed at the beginning of the Conference has now been completely dispelled by lack of agreement. Some dispatches attempt to continue the enthusiasm by commenting up the "elasticity of the program for the Conference," and by saying that if the Conference should not have further achievements to its credit before its end, it may still be styled as successful.

Continued mention is made in several dispatches of the "impending nine power treaty," which is presumably with regard to China and its territorial integrity, but no official confirmation has been given that such an agreement is in the making. Just who the nine powers will be is not indicated but it is stated that China will be among them. A recent dispatch, however, contains this sentence with regard to China. "Washington is thick with rumors tonight that China may decline to have a part in the impending nine power treaty that directly concerns China, just as the nation declined to have a part in the Versailles Treaty, unless complete justice is done in connection with the Shantung question."

The Quadruple Agreement has apparently dropped out of Conference considerations except in so far as the United States is concerned. Although not official, one dispatch says, the agreement will go before the United States Senate in an amended form excluding Japan proper from its sphere of action. Senator Borah has opened the Senate opposition to the agreement and has declared, news reports say, "that as far as he was concerned the treaty would never be ratified by the United Senate until it was entirely divested of force and the threat of war." He declared that the agreement was the "product of the same kind of secret diplomacy which wrecked former President Wilson's ideals at Paris." He is also credited with the declaration that the four power treaty is like all other alliances, built on force, and will probably provoke a counter alliance consisting of probably Russia and China and lead to another war as the rivalries of the triple entente lead to the war of 1914. He denounced the closing of the doors of the Conference following the launching in the open of Secretary Hughes' disarmament proposal.

Just how long the Conference is to last seems a matter of conjecture. Early reports set Christmas and January 1 as probable closing dates but recent predictions now places the end at January 20. No official announcements have been made. Arthur Balfour of the British delegation, it is said, is sailing for home on January 14 and will leave Sir. Auckland Geddes to wind up the remaining Conference matters.

Predictions for the considerations of the Conference for the next few days are made in the following dispatch, dated Washington, January 2:

> The various Far Eastern questions may be expected to assume prominence next week immediately after a plenary session of the Conference disposes of the naval program. Siberia, it is believed, will figure in the discussions and it is thought that Hughes is ready to espouse strong action by the Conference looking to evacuation of the Japanese from Siberia and from Saghalien with the concomitant declaration of the integrity of Old Russia.

The Yap question has again come up for consideration, the main object being apparently to allow Holland equal rights with Japan and America so far as cables are concerned in the island. The dispatch recording this move says:

The heads of the delegations of the Big Five and Holland have agreed to Holland as well as the United States and Japan receiving cable rights in the island of Yap.

A tentative six-Power treaty embodying this arrangement and replacing the Japanese-American Yap treaty has been drafted and provides for the allotment of the Yap-Guam cable to the United States, the Yap-Shanghai cable to Japan and the Yap-Menado cable to Holland. Britain and Italy have accepted this arrangement with reservations, Britain indicating that British interests might also desire in the future certain rights in Yap and Italy claiming an interest in one of the existing cables there.

It was later indicated in American quarters that the provisions of the Japanese-American agreement giving the United States cable and wireless rights in Yap would be incorporated in a separate Japanese-American treaty.

The Week in the Far East

(In this department of the *Review*, inaugurated with this issue, an attempt will be made to give a running summary, in so far as news communications are available, of events happening during the period of a week in Japan, China, Siberia, and the Philippines. The resume, which will cover only the most important events, it is hoped will enable the readers of this publication to better understand the editorial comment and articles published. The use of second edition of *Who's Who in China* is recommended for the biographies of Chinese officials. The period covered in this resume extends from Thursday, December 29, 1921, to Wednesday, January 4, 1922.)

THE fall of the Chin Cabinet, heading by Premier Chin Yung-peng, of the Peking government is the outstanding event in the Far East during the past few weeks. Because of its significance, it is necessary to trace the movement here in order to that the events of the period under review may be more readily understood.

The fall of the Cabinet has come from two sources apparently, one the failure of the Chin regime to obtain sufficient funds to tide over the present monetary embarrassment of the Chinese government, and the desire of General Chang Tso-ling, the ruling war lord of Peking, to have a Cabinet group more favorable to his own workings. There has also been the desire of General Chang to obtain control of the Bank of Communications.

The new Cabinet, which has assumed its functions, headed by Liang Shih-yi, popularly known as the God of Wealth, a leader of the Communications faction, has the following membership: Prime Minister, Liang Shih-yi; Minister of Foreign Affairs, W. W. Yen; Minister of Finance, Chang Hu; Minister of War, General Pao Kwei-ching; Minister of the Navy, General Li Ting-hsin; Minister of Communications, Yen Kung-cho; Minister of Commerce, Chi Yao-shan; Minister of Justice, Dr. Wang Chung-hui; Minister of the Interior, Kao Ling-wei; Minister of Education, Wang Yen-pei. (The biographies of the majority of the new Cabinet members may be found in the second edition of *Who's Who in China.*) All of the ministers are now in office with the exception of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Justice, who is a member of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, and Wang Yen-pei, who is in Shanghai, and has refused the appointment, according to recent reports.

(The political workings covering the coming into power of the present Cabinet have been discussed both in contributed articles and in editorials published in the last few issues of the *Review.*)

The actions of the Cabinet during the week under review have largely been confined to retrenchments. According to a *Reuter* dispatch of December 31, more than 200 superfluous clerks have been dismissed by the new Cabinet in the Cabinet office, and a similar movement is going on, it is said, in the offices of the ministries. Of a more startling nature is the recent action of the body in granting amnesty to five Anfu leaders, who have heretofore been refugees, first in the Japanese Legation and later elsewhere in the country. These Anfu leaders, belonging to the pro-Japanese clique which when in control of the Peking government more than a year ago concluded the Nishihara loans and thus brought about its own downfall at the hands of Generals Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun, and Chang Tso-ling are: Tuan Tse-kwei, nephew of the former Anfu leader Tuan Chi-jui; Chang Shu-yuan, former governor of Shantung; Chen Wen-yun, Wei Chung-han, and Chu Tung-feng. Interpretations in the news indicate that this will be a provocation to General Wu Pei-fu, a leader in the Chihli faction, who now controls the Central Yangtse region, to denounce the new Cabinet and use his influence against its success.

The new Cabinet has also caused the issuance of two mandates, other than the one dealing with the pardon of the Anfuites, the first an octroi on rice and wheat entering Peking, reducing the railway tariff. The other was an order to the provincial governors to undertake immediately a program of road building in order to provide a national system of modern highways administered by the Minister of the Interior. A semi-official announcement from Peking says that Tsao Ju-lin, the Anfu Minister of Finance who concluded the Nishihara loans, may be appointed High Industrial Commissioner to succeed Yeh Kung-cho.

Two other events of some importance have been reported during the week. A loan of $4,000,000 has

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been extended the Bank of Communications by the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria, Chang Tso-ling's personal institution, and the former bank has announced that it will begin to exchange bank notes for cash without limit during the first week of January. A second report tells of a brush between the Szechuanese and the Chihli troops of Wu Pei-fu near Chengtu, the latter having been repulsed, according to a Chunking announcement.

Tachienlu, on the Tibetan border has been attacked by Tibetans, according to a Peking report from General Chen Hsia-lin, occupation commissioner of the border, who appeals to the Peking government for aid in form of military supplies and reinforcements.

Prolonged anti-foreign demonstrations at Sianfu, the capital of Shensi province, are reported from Peking by the correspondent of the *China Press*, who writes that the students, particularly, are protesting against the acts of the Washington Conference "which they termed hypocritical capitulation to Japan." The writer says that while no violence was indulged in the students paraded the streets cursing foreigners of every nationality, especially Americans, and calling upon shopkeepers to close their doors and to drive out of China or kill all foreigners. The report is said to be confirmed by letters and stories of travelers just returning from Shensi.

Fighting between the Merkulof and Kappelist troops of the Vladivostok region and the troops of the Far Eastern Republic is in progress, according to reports from Chita and elsewhere through the *Dalta* news agency. A successful repulse of the White Guard was made at Volochaievka by an inferior force of Partizans, or Far Eastern Republic troops, and brushes are in progress elsewhere. The guerilla warfare has been caused, according to the *Dalta* reports of the past few weeks, by an invasion of the neutral zone established between the Far Eastern Republic and the Japanese occupied territory of Vladivostok by the Merkulof and Kappelist troops. The Chita government charges that troops are being supplied with arms and military supplies by the Japanees in order that sufficient unrest may be created to offer the excuse for continued occupation on the part of the latter and to offset any representations that might be made by the Russians. A *Kokusai* dispatch tells of the capture of Harbarovsk by the White Guard.

Japan is largely occupied with the events of the Washington Conference, according to news emanating from Tokyo. The Imperial Diet is now in session having been convoked on December 26 by the Prince Regent. A number of independent members of the Japanese House, it is reported, have launched a movement for a resolution impeaching the government for its failure to take the public into its confidence in regard to matters relating to the Conference.

The Cabinet held a meeting on December 28 to deliberate on the diplomatic situation and the reports from the Japanese press indicate that the negotiations with regard to the Shantung question will not be successful, in the opinion of the ministers. The position of the Japanese government with regard to the Quadruple Agreement was also considered, particular attention being paid to the definition and the application of the terms "insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific."

A sidelight on the naval disarmament pact is given in the *Japan Advertiser* with regard to the shipyards of Japan. The report follows:

> Work on six capital ships in the four great dockyards of Japan continues, but will soon be stopped, when the naval authorities have complete plans for giving other work to the thousands of skilled ship builders now employed in the naval arsenals at Kure and Yokosuka, the private yards of Kawasaki at Kobe and Mitsubishi at Nagasaki and other smaller yards.
>
> This result will be achieved largely through a redistribution of the work of constructing auxiliary fighting craft, according to well informed sources in Tokyo. It is believed in naval circles that agreement on the Hughes proposals will permit Japan to complete practically her entire naval expansion program except for the 14 capital ships that will not be completed, and that this will give the dockyards of this country the task of constructing more than 200,000 tons of new ships within the next few years. This belief is borne out by a study of existing tonnages with reference to the text of the Hughes program.
>
> The Hughes program allows Japan 270,000 tons of cruisers and destroyers and sets age limits that make obsolete and hence ready for replacement all but about 106,000 tons in this class. This figure will be still further reduced during the next few years, and the replacement provisions of the Hughes plan will permit Japan to finish practically all the following ships now under construction or projected: Four first class cruisers, 15 light cruisers and 60 destroyers of the first and second classes.
>
> The heads of the Japanese Navy are now confronted with the necessity of working out plans to prevent any labor trouble in the big dockyards, to provide employment for at least a considerable period for the thousands of skilled dockyard laborers, who will otherwise be out of jobs when the capital ships construction now in progress is halted, and to prevent serious financial difficulties and possible ruin for the big private ship-building companies which for the past two years have existed largely because of the large naval contracts. The government aims to prevent the collapse or decay of the formidable shipbuilding machinery, private and government, which developed during the war and which for the past two years has continued to flourish despite the disastrous slump in shipbuilding for private interests.

A plan is now on foot to reduce the present strength of the Japanese army from approximately 300,000 to 250,000, according to the *Tokio Nich Nichi*. Although the plan has not as yet been made public, the newspaper says, it has been

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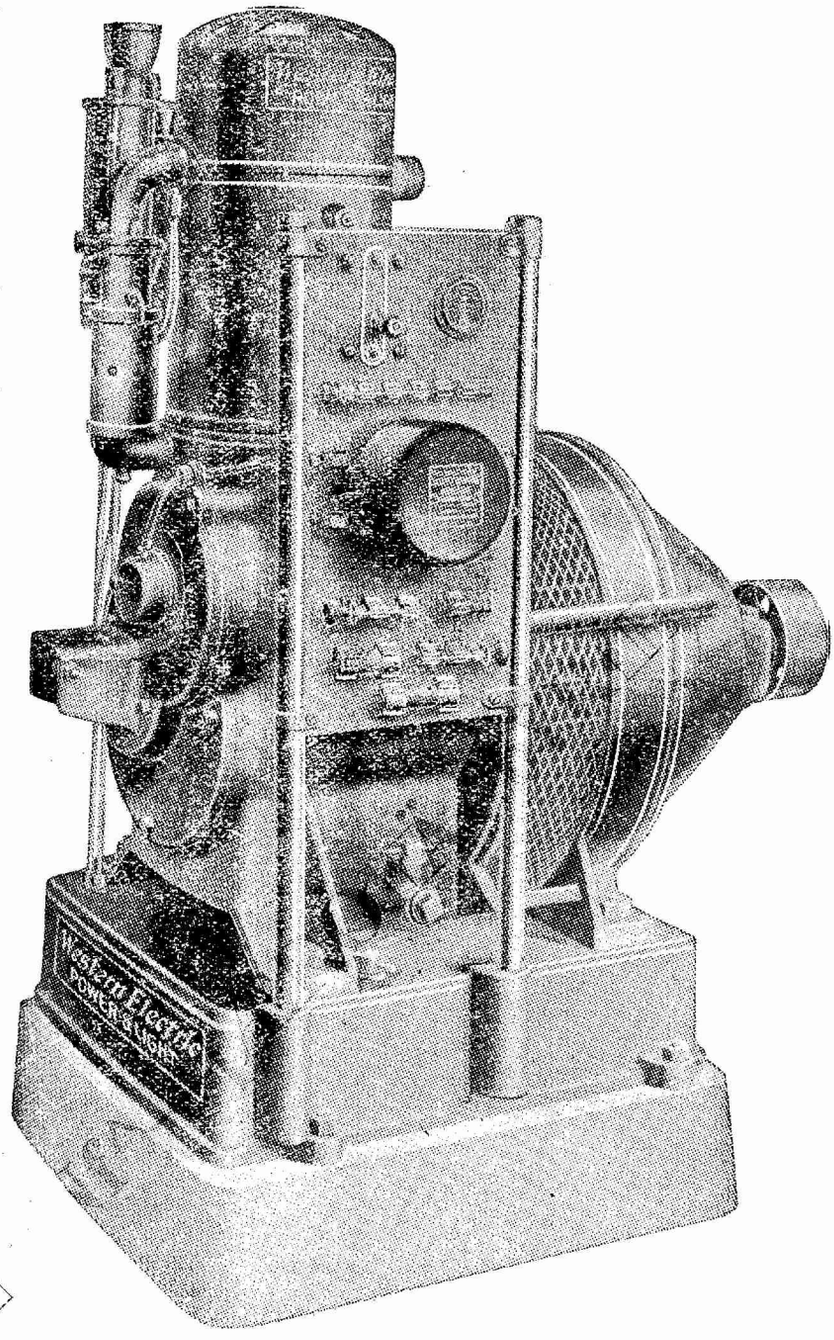

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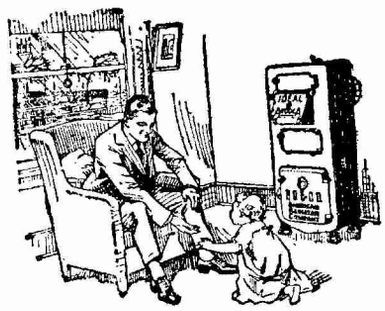

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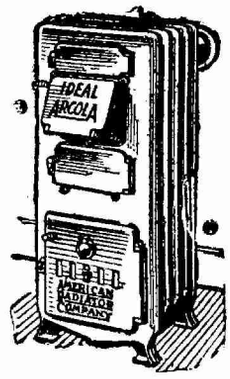

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thoroughly worked out and will be placed in operation with the framing of the budget for the fiscal year of 1923-24. The aim of the plan, the publication explains is not to merely keep pace with the world wide, movement for smaller armies and navies but is rather to increase the effectiveness of Japan's land forces.

A report of interest with regard to the Siberian question is published in the *Japan Advertiser* to the effect that prominent bankers of Tokio and Osaka have completed negotiations for a loan of Yen 5,000,000 to the Merkulof government with goods now stored in warehouses at Vladivostok as security. These goods are said to consist largely of cotton yarn, woolen tissue, steel and rice.

The readjustment of the governmental and administrative conditions, following the assumption of the office of Governor-general by Major General Leonard Wood, is occupying the center of news interest in the Philippines. General Wood has asked the Filipino officials to assist him in formulating a policy that will be in keeping with the report submitted by former Governor Forbes and himself to the American government; this report being in the nature of an advocacy of the maintenance of the *status quo* and of more intensive education along governmental lines. The "pointers" given by General Wood are summarized as follows by the *Manila Daily Bulletin:*

(a) A statement of the general principles of the mission and policy of the government in connection with the specific subject, with final objective and intermediate objectives to be reached in their order of importance.

(b) Statement of present situation with criticisms and difficulties that are at present noted in the situation.

(c) Present means at disposal of the government for carrying out the policy and reaching the objective outlined in "a."

(d) Program for the next four years in detail, showing necessary measures (legislative and administrative) to carry out the program, with estimated expenditures and estimated personnel needed to carry out the program.

A split has occurred in the controlling party of the Philippine Legislature, the Nacionalista, according to the press of Manila, and Osmena, speaker of the House, and Quezon, president of the Senate, are at outs. A resolution passed by both houses of the legislative body is said to have taken the power held by the two officers from their respective positions and to have lowered them to the station of mere presiders with their agreement. Osmena has tendered his resignation as president of the Nacionalista party and a member of the Council of State. He is launching out on an attack on Quezon who is retaliating. Osmena has announced that he will bow to a vote of his party with regard to its policies and leadership but Quezon has given a negative answer to a similar proposal. Predictions are being made of the formation of a new party. The elections for governmental offices are to be held next June.

The powers relinquished by Quezon and Osmena, as enumerated by the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, are:

1. Appointment of committees.
2. Political direction or leadership.
3. Power to transfer funds from one item to another of the appropriations of both houses, which heads of other offices, including the Governor-general, do not have in connection with their respective appropriations.
4. Discretionary control over the release of public works allotments.
5. Special traveling expense privileges, including use of coastguard cutters and special trains.
6. Administrative functions outside of duties strictly belonging to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. (Membership on board of control of Philippine National Bank, Manila Railroad Company, National Development Company, Emergency Board.)

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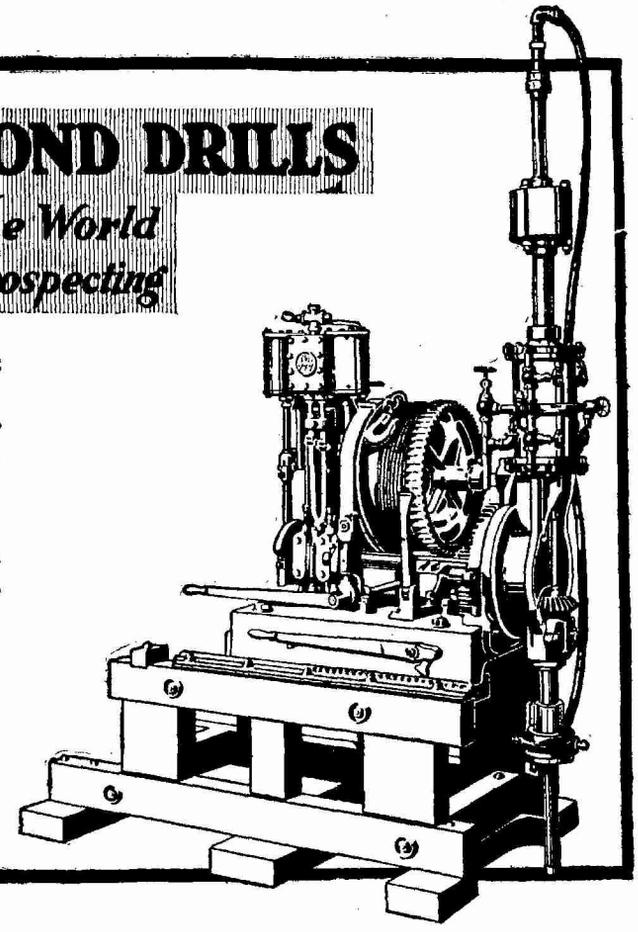

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Washington Conference

As Seen by the Chinese Press

The political feat accomplished by Warlord Chang Tso-lin in reinstating the old Chiaotung clique at the helm of the government has for the moment overshadowed the general interest in the Washington Conference but this has not in any way affected the mature conclusions of Chinese public opinion with regard to Japan's lack of sound reasons for supporting its alleged nonconciliatory attitude and the inexplicable failure of the Republican party of the American senate to live up to its former uncompromising condemnation of the Shantung clauses embodied in the German Peace Treaty.

The following press comments are worthy of special consideration as being indicative of some signal phases of China's international grievances:—

Says the *Yi Shih Pao* of Tientsin:

"There can be no fundamental solution of the Shantung Question without the abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands because the Shantung Question is only one item of the outrages contained in the infamous demands. Japan has repeatedly made solemn declarations that she would restore Kiaochow to China and these promises have been cast to the winds. The Powers have also given us assurances that they would respect China's sovereign rights and undertake to safeguard these rights. But at Washington they have acted with a blind indifference to these rights. The "Open Door of Equal Opportunities" is an excellent provision for international commerce in China but the lesson we have learned at Versailles and the lesson we are learning now at Washington points to this sad conclusion: It is impossible for weak China to get justice done to her by expecting the foreign Powers to live up to the letter and spirit of the promises of friendly succor in the protection of China's sovereign rights against aggressive oppression."

"Ex-President Woodrow Wilson," says the *Min Kuo Jih Pao*, "returned to the United States from the Paris Conference with defeat stamped on his chart of international reconstruction. His party, the Democrats, was superseded by the Republican party which found in the injustices of the Shantung clauses in the Peace Treaty, strong reasons for attacking the moral weakness of the rival party, Now the Republicans are in power but they have done nothing to prove that their former uncomprising stand was a genuine fight based on the noble motive of the vindication of the sacred principles of international law. When Wilson's 14 points were circulated throughout the world of politics, the world's peoples, especially the Chinese, had high hopes for a new order of international relationship. In this they were disappointed by the developments at Versailles. When the Republican senators made a bold stand in regard to Shantung, confidence in the honesty and courage of American statesmanship was restored but this confidence is dwindling away through the disheartening attitude which the American Delegation has assumed at the Conference towards China's case. Is it not a thousand pities that China's grievances should have been exploited for the benefit of American party politics?"

That the talk of conciliation on the part of the Japanese delegation at Washington Conference is nothing but a bluff is the view of the *Shang Pao*, which states:

"To talk of conciliation in a vague way cannot convince thinking men. Nothing can have stronger testimonial value than facts, and it is upon facts alone that China claims that she has already gone too far in the matter of making concessions to accommodate Japan. In the Shantung Question China has been conciliatory under six different conditions, namely.

"China's case with regard to the Shantung Question was to have been formally heard at the Washington Conference but at the expense of ignoring Chinese public opinion, the Chinese Delegation has agreed to discuss the case with the Japanese Delegation alone outside the Conference. This was concession No. 1.

"China had full rights to demand unconditional surrender of Shantung. In defiance of the Chinese people's wishes, the Chinese Delegation agreed to take up the Shantung Question by discussing separately different phases of the question. This was concession No. 2.

China was within her full legitimate rights to demand the restoration of the Shantung Railway to exclusive Chinese

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control. The Chinese Delegation, acting contrary to the people's desires, recognized the Japanese claim that the railway was "war prize" and undertook to pay half of the price of the railway. This was concession No. 3.

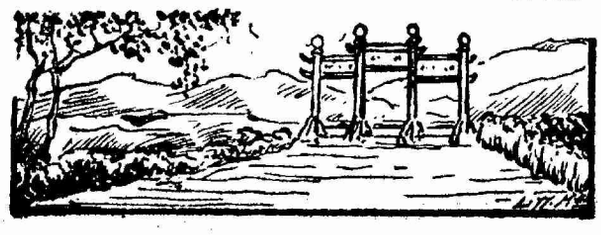
"China was under no obligation to pay any price. But in order to accommodate Japan, she agreed to pay the half price. When the Chinese Delegation found that the Japanese Delegation refused to accept this exceedingly generous offer, they agreed, at the expense of ignoring the Chinese people's mandate, to accept the Japanese basis of calculating the value of the railway, this basis being the actual figure of Germany's indemnity as claimed by the Japan plus moneys invested by the Japanese for administering the railway. This was concession No. 4.

"China at the sacrifice of her rights offered to effect the redemption of the railway by paying cash for it. The Japanese Delegation insisted on Japan furnishing a loan for the purpose of being paid back to Tokio, and in order to be more accommodating, the Chinese Delegation offered to make payment in the form of treasury bonds, extending the term of Japanese credit by spreading the period of redemption over ten years. This was concession No. 5.

"The railway having once reverted to Chinese control, China would have the incontrovertible right of selecting the entire personnel for the administration of the railway. Nevertheless the Japanese Delegation has named the condition that Japanese be employed to fill the positions of chief engineer, chief accountant and traffic manager. Again for the sake of compromise, the Chinese Delegation agreed to reserve the positions of engineers for the various sections of the railway in favor of Japanese candidates. This was concession No. 6.

"Surely under these circumstances it is for China alone to say: 'I have compromised thus far and, on no account, any further.' But for the Japanese Delegates to talk in the same vein is something at once preposterous and absurd."

F. Zia



Who's Who in China

Sun Fo
Mayor of Canton

Sun Fo, mayor of Canton, who is the son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, head of the Southern Constitutional government, was born in 1891. His elementary education was obtained in the schools of Honolulu

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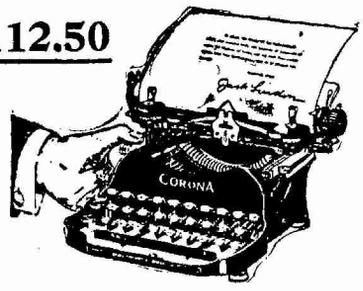

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and following the completion of his work there, he entered the University of California. He was graduated from California in 1916, receiving a B. A. degree, taking a master's degree from Columbia University, New York, in 1917.

While attending school in Honolulu, Mr. Sun was engaged in newspaper work as associate editor of The Liberty News, a Chinese language journal, from 1908 to 1911.

Returning to Canton in August of 1917, Mr. Sun took part in the organization of the first Military government at Canton under his father, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. During 1918 and 1919 he was secretary of the National Assembly. In 1919 he became an associate editor of the Canton Times, holding this position until 1920. Mr. Sun took an active part in the organization and financing of the campaign against the Kwangsi militarists in the period from July to October, 1920.

Upon the formation of the commission form of government for the city of Canton in 1921, Mr. Sun was appointed to the position of mayor. He holds concurrently the position of director-general of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwantung. Having specialized in city governments in the United States, Mr. Sun was appointed by General Chen Chiung Ming, Governor of Kwantung Province, a member of the Legislative Commission which formulated the Canton City Charter and the local government system now being introduced through Kwantung province.

O. K.

Woman's Club to Have Part in Red Cross Campaign

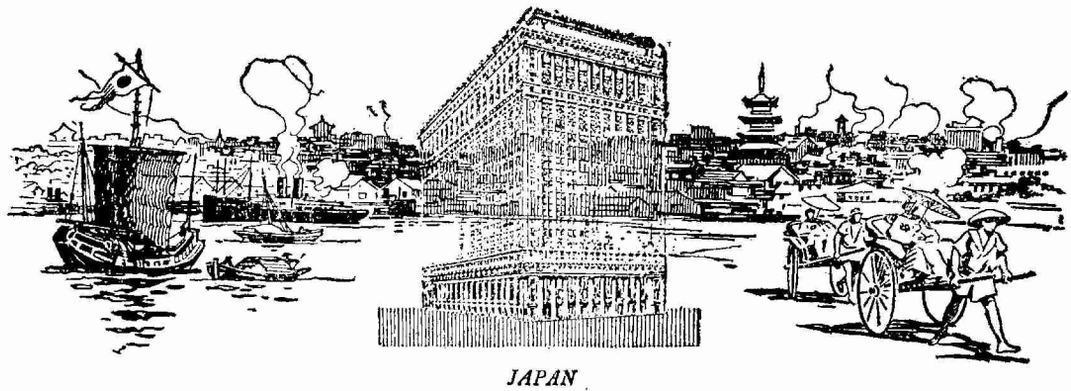
In order to further the organization of the American Red Cross in China, and to have part in its relief work, the American Woman's Club, at its regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon, January 3, at the Carlton Cafe, voted to give its time to this great cause, in the coming campaign for membership in Shanghai.

Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, Mrs. C. F. Remer, and Dr. W. W. Peter gave brief addresses outlining the various phases of social service work in general, and especially that of the American Red Cross. Mrs. F. J. Raven, president of the club. read the names of the members, who will have charge of the campaign. Those acting are: Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Mrs. M. F. Perkins, Mrs. C. E. Crane, Mrs. H. P. Sailor, Mrs. C. F. Rehnborg, Mrs. V. G. Lyman, Mrs. J. W. Nichols, and Mrs. Lavers.

Mrs. Remer explained some of the various problems connected with relief work in Shanghai and said that the greatest good could be done here in returning Americans, who were in difficult circumstances, to their homes, and that no organized method was provided at present for dealing with such cases. The funds of the central committee of the Red Cross were largely exhausted and there was no other organization for relief, Mrs. Remer pointed our in her discussion, and added that America was the only nation represented in Shanghai which had no such organization.

Dr. Peter, in his address, gave several instances where the American Red Cross had done its bit, in the spending of some $10,000,000 for disabled children, and of $2,500,000 used for famine relief in China.

Dr. Woolley, who has had many years of experience in social service work, gave a most



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inspiring address. Dr. Woolley's social service work began with college settlement work in Boston and New York. For eight years, she said, the world had been engaged in destroying and tearing down the treasure, the inspiration and the thought of centuries. Works of art had been scrapped, libraries, cathedrals and cities destroyed, the thought and inventions of men and their ideals had been thrown away. The world could not expect to throw its treasure in the gutter and not suffer in consequence. Therefore, the work of reconstruction was enormous and the responsibility of the women of the 20th century great.

Many women signed up to assist in the campaign, others promised to secure six new members apiece, and every woman present pledged herself as a member.

Men and Events

Paul Chatom, of the Standard Oil Company, Harbin, is expected to arrive in Shanghai within a short time, where he will be stationed.

Frank Rhea, American Trade Commissioner, Peking, is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week from Peking on an short business trip.

I—Hsiang Ling, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, has recently arrived in Shanghai, where he will be connected with the Bank of China.

The death occurred on Thursday, December 29, of Henry Maxwell Lunt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carrol P. Lunt, Shanghai, aged twenty-one months. Funeral services were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Saturday, December 31.

"The Natural History of China" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by A. de C. Sowerby, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Thursday afternoon, January 5, in the lecture hall of the society, at 5:30 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by specimens.

According to an announcement the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company has withdrawn their agency from the China Pacific Company and will operate their own offices. They will occupy the offices formerly occupied by the China Pacific Company, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. C. F. Gorman is manager of the former named company.

A large crowd of members and guests were present at the meeting of the American University Club on Tuesday, January 3, at the Carlton Cafe, when Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, gave an address. A farewell reception was given for Dr. Monroe by various local educational institutions on Thursday, January5. Dr. Monroe has been in China for the past few months making an investigation of Chinese education and educational methods.

W. D. Murray, chairman of the foreign department of the International Y. M. C. A. of New York City, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur for a few weeks. Mr. Murray has been in the foreign work of this association for years and has been all over the world in its service. He came to Japan last summer and has since visited Korea, Manchuria and has traveled extensively in China. He will go to Manila soon and will return from there to the United States.

Fred B. Smith, vice-president of the John-Mansville Company, New York, arrived in Shanghai this week. Mr. Smith is known as one of the best lay readers in America and while in Shanghai will speak before many meetings. On Friday at tiffin he spoke before a meeting of the Pan Pacific Association and the American Association of China; on Thursday and Friday before a joint meeting of the Community Church and the Union Church at the Union Church, Soochow Road. On Sunday he will speak before the service of the Community Church.

According to an announcement made, the second secretarial training institute of the Y. W. C. A. in China, will be held in Shanghai, at the local headquarters, 11-a Quinsan Road from January 20, to February 21. The course will be directed by Miss Jane S. Ward, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and she will be assisted by other members of the Chinese and foreign staff who will come to Shanghai for this purpose. The training course is open to Chinese women of adequate education who are interested in association work, or to women who are engaged in work similar to that of the Y. W. C. A.

A large number of American Returned Students, recently returned, have formed a new club, organization having taken place at a meeting held on Saturday, December 31, in the China Industrial Bank building, where the club

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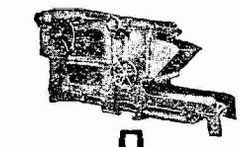
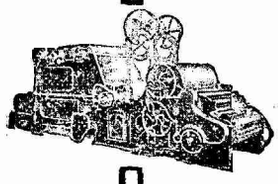
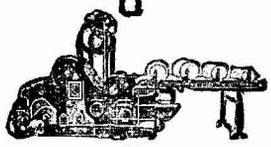
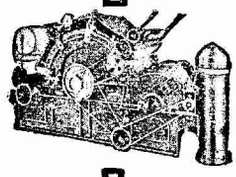
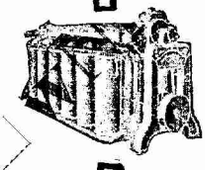

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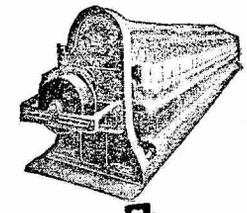
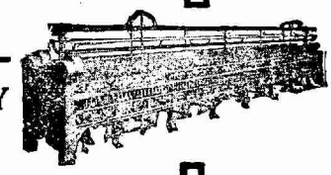

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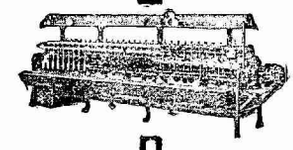
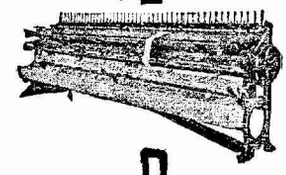
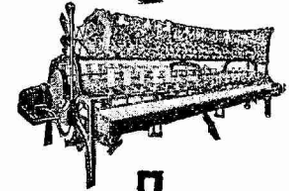

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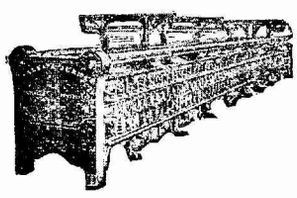
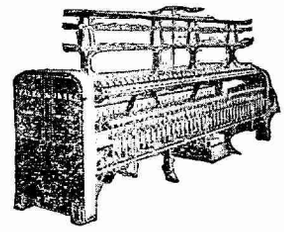
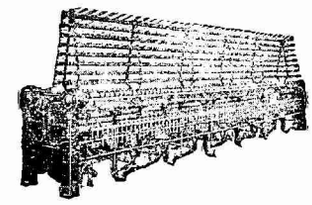

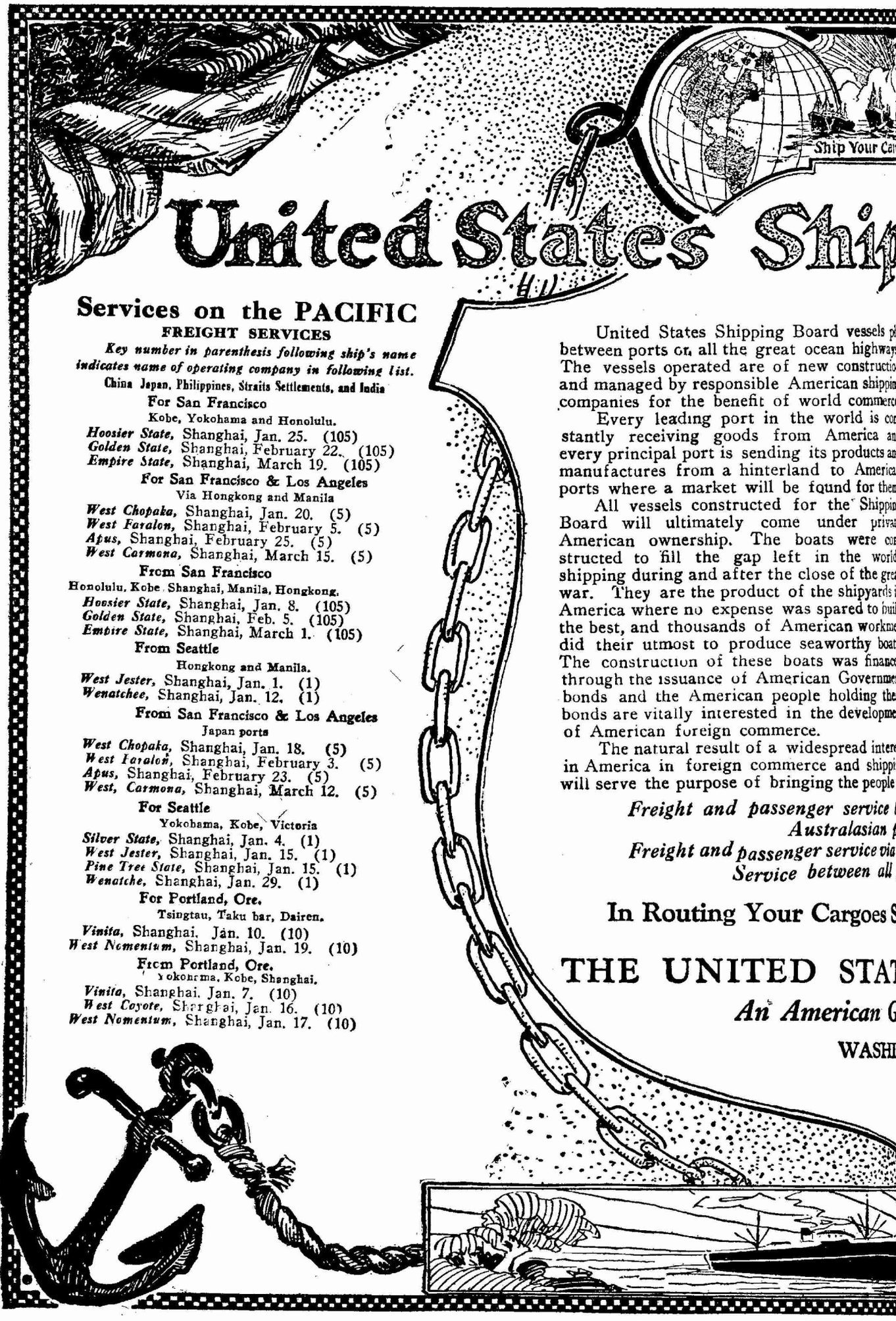

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Every leading port in the world is constantly receiving goods from America and every principal port is sending its products and manufactures from a hinterland to American ports where a market will be found for them.

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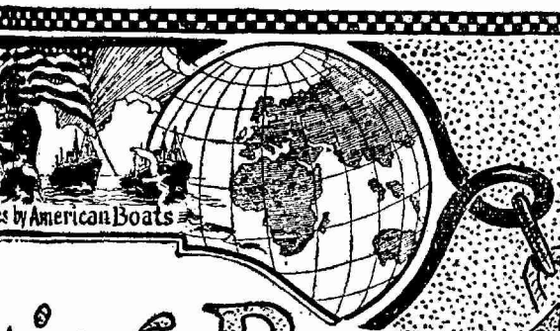

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all countries in close contact with America. Shipping Board vessels will carry the products of all countries to the great American market, speedily, safely, and with the assurance that the cargoes either in the shape of foodstuffs, luxuries, raw materials or finished products will participate in opportunities offered by American merchants, manufacturers or consumers.

The Far East, with the eyes of the world centered on the increased trade possibilities of the Pacific, gets the benefit of the service offered by Shipping Board boats. Many thousands of tons of cargo have already been satisfactorily handled and many thousands of passengers have already been made familiar with the superior passenger facilities offered.

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Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)
Golden States, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 4. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 15. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Jan. 29. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.

Wenatche, Shanghai, Jan. 12. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, Jan. 26. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.

Creole State, Manila, Jan. 12. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Barry**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017 & 5018.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
1B Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila,
Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta,
San Francisco, Baltimore, New York. etc.

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plans to have its club rooms. The former American Returned Student's Club was merged about two years ago with the European Returned Student's Club which was known as the Western Returned Student's Union, and which has been more or less inactive during the last few years. At the meeting last Saturday, Dr. John Y. Lee acted as chairman and a provisional constitution was presented by T. M. Yu and was adopted. Following this, the officers to serve for the year were elected and include: H. Y. Moh, president; S. C. Chu and S. T. K. Loh, vice-presidents; Dr. John Y. Lee, secretary; Dr. W. S. New, assistant secretary; P. T. Hsi, treasurer; Y. M. Shen, assistant treasurer; B. K. Young, business manager; T. M. Yu, assistant business manager.

The committees having in charge the plans for the Washington Birthday Ball, to be given on February 22, at the Town Hall have been named. This ball is the annual social function given under the auspices of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The committees named follow:

General committee—Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, chairman; Lieutenant V. Olsen, vice-chairman; Lieutenant R. F. Wilner, honorary secretary and treasurer; Consul M. F. Perkins, V. G. Lyman, T. E. Doremus, Dr. W. T. Findley, H. H. Arnold, C. W. Atkinson, Carl Crow, J. E. Doyle, H. S. DeVault, J. W. Gallagher, C. F. Gorman, A. R. Hager, Major C. P. Holcomb, J. J. Keegan, Private E. S. J. Phillips, F. J. Raven, A. B. Rosenfeld, Lieutenant W. E. Sauer, O. G. Steen, Sergeant F. J. Twogood.

Decorations committee—A. B. Rosenfeld, chairman; Lieut. W. E. Sauer, vice-chairman; C. F. Gorman, Corp. L. G. Canda, Corp. H. C. Illium, Corp. A. L. L. Young, Pvt. E. S. J. Phillips.

Floor and music committee—J. J. Keegan, chairman; Corp. F. L. Tinkham, vice-chairman; Sergt. R. Deming, Pvt. G. M. James.

Finance and subscription committee—F. V. Reilly, chairman; F. J. Raven, vice-chairman; H. S. DeVault, J. W. Gallagher, T. E. Doremus, A. R. Hager.

Refreshments committee—Dr. W. T. Findley, chairman; H. H. Arnold, vice-chairman; Sergt. C. J. Langley, Corp. F. G. Green, Corp. H. C. Hill ,Corp. L. K. Taylor, Pvt. A. D. Stewart, Pvt. G. H. Wilhelming.

Cloak, carriage and police committee—Sergt. A. T. Cooper, chairman; Corp. N. O. Noah, vice-chairman; Pvt. F. E. Hall, Pvt. E. L. Healey.

Publicity committee—J. E. Doyle, chairman; Carl Crow, vice-chairman,

Executive staff—Lieut. R. F. Wilner, chairman.

News from North China

Twenty bandits have caught and carried away for ransom a teacher and twenty of his pupils in a primary school in the district of Anlo Hsien, Chihli.

Edward Cyril Shuter, of the Kailan Mining Company, died on the morning of December 26 in Tientsin at the Victoria Hospital from Pneumonia.

On New Year's Day, President Hsu Shih-chang will receive congratulations of foreign and Chinese officials at the Huai Jen Hall, commencing from 9 o'clock.

The Friday Club has accepted Mrs. Schurman's special invitation to be her guests this year at their final 1921 meeting which begins on the evening of December 30.

The building and contents of a godown to a value of approximately $150,000 belonging to Collins and Company. Tientsin, was destroyed by a fire on the morning of December 23.

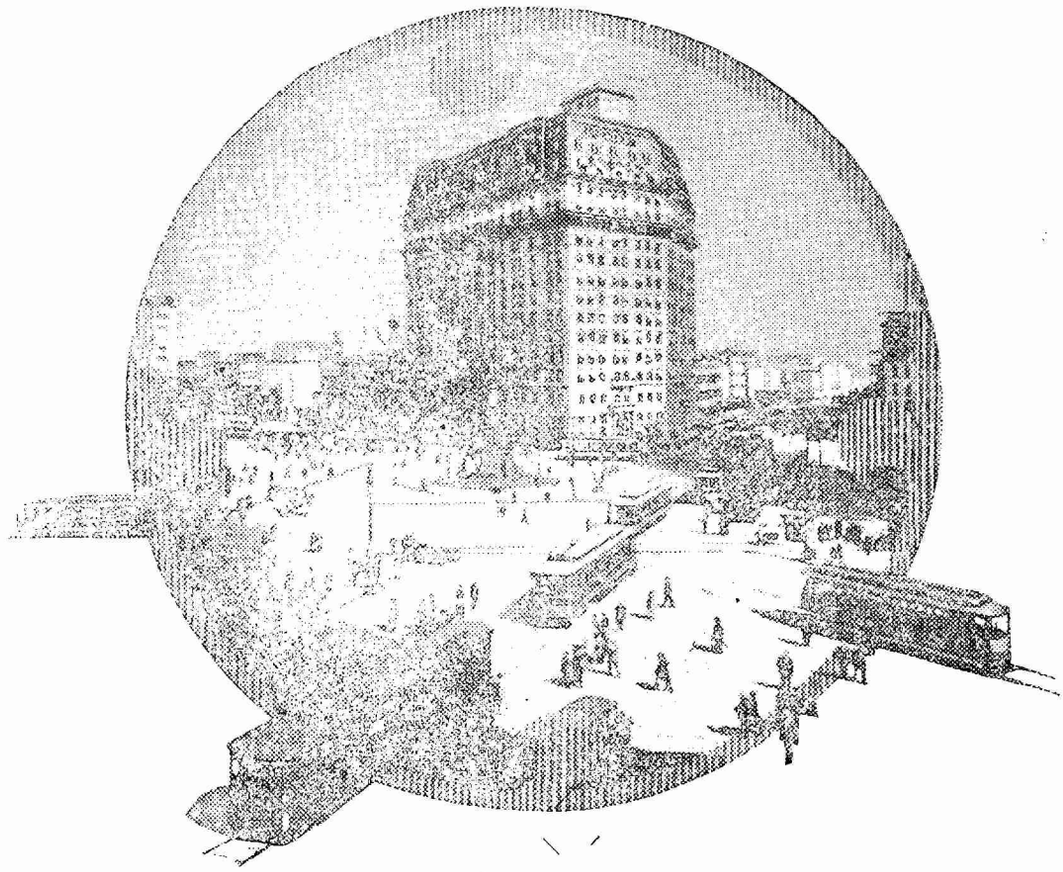
Two Russian prisoners in the Chinese jail in Tientsin escaped on the evening of Thursday last by digging a hole under the wall. Their disappearance was not discovered until the folloing morning.

The Students Association of Tientsin have decided that charity schools should be established by students of middle and high schools in their free hours for the benefit of the many poor children in Tientsin.

Percy Howard, touring manager of the Warwick Comedy Company, has arrived at Tientsin from Hankow to make arrangements for the visit of the company, who will play at the Cercle d'Escrime from January 14 to 24.

The American Marine Football team left Peking on December 27 for Shanghai for a game with the Shanghai American Club on December 31. A squad of seventeen men from the marine guard made the trip.

The China Institution of Mining and Metallurgy held its annual dinner at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits on December 28. A large number of guests as well as members of the Institution were present at the dinner.



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19-265

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Another educational institution entitled the Peoples' College is soon to materalize in Peking. The new institution is promoted by the educationalists and carried out by the graduates of the different government schools.

Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Goforth of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Honan, have made the announcement of the engagement of their daughter, Helen Rosalind, to Dr. George Wilson Van Gorder of the Peking Union Medical College.

The skating rink of the Peking Y. M. C. A. was opened on December 24. The rink is 15 it. longer and 5 ft. wider than it was last year. It has been decided by the Skating Committee of the Y. M. C. A. to have band music probably once a week.

It is reported that both Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Tsao Kun will leave the Capital on December 31. The Peking Chamber of Commerce and the Bankers' Association held a tea party in honor of the two war-lords on the afternoon of December 29.

For the effective protection of China's sovereign rights, the provincial assembly of Shantung has passed a resolution calling upon the people to subscribe money for the redemption of the Kiaochow Railway from Japan with outside or foreign assistance.

There will be a North-Eastern University founded by the Mukden War-lord in the Three Eastern Provinces in the coming year. The War-lord has set his mind on this plan and has lately authorized the Commissioner of Education to choose a suitable site for an Arts College.

There are reports to the effect that very soon the military members of the Anfuite offenders, Generals Ting Shih-yuan, Tuan Chih-kwei, Fu Liang-tso and Chu Tung-feng, excluding Shu-tseng, will be pardoned. The civilian refugees, it is said, will remain proscribed.

The official report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce shows that there are totally four thousand and forty nine mines opened which occupy an area of 11,310,000 mo of land. The mineralogists engaged are numbered at three hundred and forty-two with 252,400 miners.

On the evening of December 28, three armed men entered the Tso Sheng Yang Hang, a Japanese exchange shop on Pa Pao Hutung, Peking, overawed the proprietor and took more than $2,000 and a revolver. Police came to the scene immediately, but were unable to capture the robbers.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS

General Chin, former Premier, is said to have determined to visit Japan, America and Europe next spring. Also Wang Nai-ping former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and lately intimate friend of Chang Tso-lin, will start for America together with the prominent capitalist, M. Y. San.

A student addressing his fellows in the Normal College in Tientsin on December 22, on the Shantung question became so excited that he bit his finger till the blood came and used the blood to write characters on his handkerchief signifying that Shantung must be recovered. Most of his fellows were moved to tears.

More than 500 superfluous officials of the Ministry of Finance have been dismissed since the new Minister Chang Hu assumed his duties in the Ministry. The economy thus effected will amount to $70,000 per month. It is understood that the retrenchment policy in all the government organs is the aim of the new Cabinet.

Suggestions have been sent in by the majority of the students of the Tsinghua College to their acting president, Dr. Quincy Wang, urging the advisability of introducing coeducation for the college by the enrollment of girl students next summer. The suggestion is to be placed before the board of directors for consideration.

There is a possibility of the resumption of specie payment of the bank notes of the Bank of Communications with the beginning of the new year. The bank has secured a loan of four million dollars from the Bank of the Three Eastern provinces. With the proceeds of this loan, the bank will be able to effect cash payment of its notes.

On the afternoon of December 22, Mr. Obata called on Marshal Chang Tso-lin at the headquarters of the Fengtien Army in Peking to return his call on the Japanese Legation the other day. It is understood that the Ministers of America, Britain and France also visited the Mukden Warlord for a similar purpose the same day.

The Isabella Fisher Hospital of Tientsin included in their Christmas celebrations the distribution to four hundred poor children, ten small loaves of native steamed bread and a picture each. One hundred children were admitted into the Outpatient Department at a time, and after listening to the Christmas story told by Dr. Yang, the children received their allotment to take home.

Premier Liang Shih-i explained through his secretary to foreign press correspondents, on December 28, that the new Ministry will follow the foreign and domestic policies of the former Cabinet. It will try to bring about the unification of the South and North by peaceful means. Dr. Yen will direct the Chinese delegation at Washington on all questions relating to China before the Conference.

Dr. W. W. Yen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the former as well as the new Cabinet, has recently made an announcement that feeling the effects of overwork he had fully decided to retire from the post which he has been holding, but at the earnest request of the President and Premier Liang, he has consented to remain in the new Cabinet until the end of the Washington Conference.

General Yen Hsi-shan, the concurrent Civil Governor of Shansi, recently established an opium-smoking examination office in Taiyuanfu chiefly for the examination of all civil and military officers and officials who are required to present themselves for examination by the doctors once a week. After four successive weeks, they will be given certificates showing that they are not smokers of the dangerous drug or morphia injectors.

At the annual meeting of the Yale Club of North China, held on the evening of December 28 at the house of the president, Henry C. Emery, Liang Tun-yen, prominent in government service since his return from America where he was educated and one-time Minister to America, was elected president, for the coming year. L. C. Porter of Peking University was elected vice-president, and T. T. Lew, secretary-treasurer.

Fred B. Smith is now visiting in Peking in connection with the world tour which he is making on behalf of the International Friendship and Good Will Movement. This tour is under the auspices of the World Alliance of Churches and the Federal Council of the Churches in America. Mr. Smith will speak on the evening of December 30 in the Union Medical College auditorium on the subject of the "International Friendship and World Peace."

A petition signed by more than 40,000 persons representing the Chinese student, merchant and labor classes has been handed to the government by Hsiung, Hsi-ling Tsai Yuan-pei and other prominent educators, requesting that the question of the remission of the Boxer indemnities by the

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French and Belgian governments be taken up with these two countries with the object of securing funds therefrom for educational purposes. The petition is under serious consideration by the Cabinet now.

At a meeting of the thirty-seven organizations held on the afternoon of December 27, an employe of the Peking-Mukden line stated that he represented 30,000 workmen employed on that line and that the workmen desired to enter the group of organizations. He said it had been proposed to place white banners on the locomotives of the line setting forth the Chinese ideas about the return of Shantung. If the foreigners objected to that, it was proposed to have the workmen wear white sleeves bearing mottoes to the same effect.

The United Chambers of Commerce of Manchuria are protesting very strongly against the alleged submission for discussion at the Washington Conference of the question regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway. The chambers hold that China and Russia are the sole owners of the said railway and that should the international control of the railway, which is reported to be under serious consideration at the Pacific Conference, be decided upon by the Powers, they would make a mockery the very principles for which the Conference has been called.

A contemporary officer of Li Hun-chang, H.E. Chow Fu, who held many high offices during the Ching regime, among others that of the Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kuangsi and of Chinli, died at Tientsin in October at the age of 84. His funeral was held on December 26. His son, Chow Hsueh-hsi, is a former Minister of Finance. On the road over which the funeral procession had to pass there were seventeen matsheds erected for the accommodation of friends desiring to pay their last respect at various places along the way. Thousands of people turned out for the ceremony.

A message from Hongkong to the Chinese press in Peking says that Sir Robert Hotung, brother of the late Sir Ho Kai, leader of the Chinese capitalists in the British Colony, who visited Peking and Tientsin some months ago, has consented to support the new Premier Liang Shih-i, financially, to enable him to tide over the Chinese new year difficulties. It is reported that a loan of ten million dollars has already been raised by Mr. Liang through the

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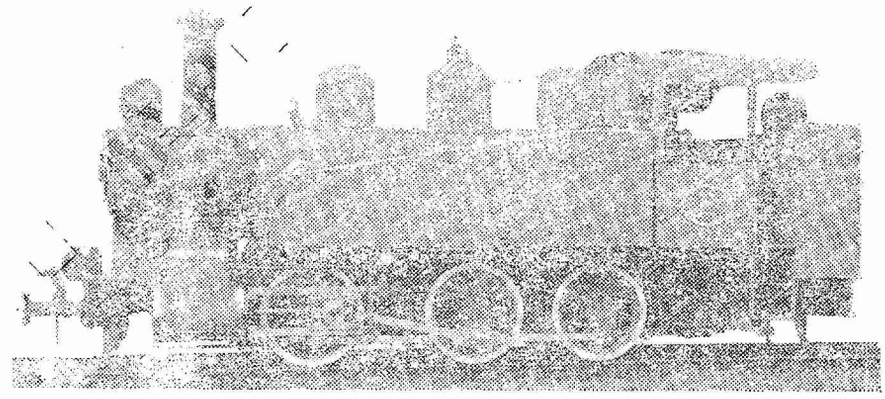
Due to the excellent service rendered by the twelve Pacific type locomotives built in 1919, and the assurance of prompt delivery, the Federated Malay States Railways on Oct. 4, 1920 ordered ten Baldwin Mogul type locomotives for mixed passenger and freight service and ten six-coupled side-tank locomotives for shunting service.

These twenty locomotives, embodying Baldwin shop practice and A.S.T.M. material specifications were shipped direct from our Eddystone works to Port Swettenham, on April 16, 1921, and are now being placed in operation.

Gauge 3' 3-3/8". Cylinders, 14 x 18"
Diameter, drivers, 37". Working pressure, 160 pounds
Weight on drivers, 52,000 pounds.
Total weight, engine and tender 109,000 pounds
Fuel, coal and wood.



Gauge 3' 3-3/8". Cylinders 16 x 20"
Diameter, drivers, 42." Working pressure, 160 pounds
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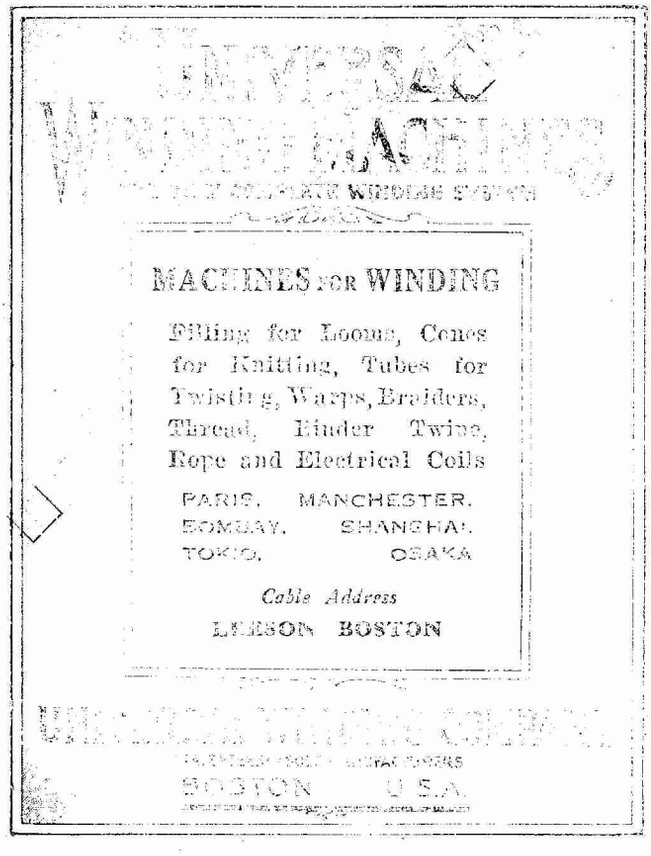
A head-on collision occurred two and one-half miles west of Laofa on the Peking-Mukden line at about six o'clock on the morning of December 26 between the passenger train which left Tientsin at 4 10 a. m. and a freight train from Peking. Three firemen were killed, one injured, two drivers badly injured, a number of passengers badly hurt, and a watchman on the freight train injured. It is pointed out that a locomotive driver, might have passed the lights of a small station like Loafa without knowing that he had done so. This may be what happened in the case. The wreckage was removed from the track on the morning of December 27 and the trains were able to run straight through between Tientsin and Peking as usual.

The important government appointments made during the past week are: December 24th—Liang Shih-yi, specially appointed the Premier; December 25th—W. W. Yen is specially appointed the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kao Lin-wei, the Minister of the Interior; Chang Hu, the Minister of Finance; Pao Kuei-ching, the Minister of War; Li Ting-hsin. the Minister of Navy; Wang Chung-hui, the Minister of Justice; Huang, Yen pei, the Minister of Education; Chi Yao-shan, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Yeh Kung-cho. the Minister Communications; Chang Ming-chen is appointed the chief secretary of the Cabinet; Tung Kang is specially appointed to act for Wang Chung-hui as Minister of Justice; Chi Yao-shan is specially appointed to concurrently act for Huang Yen-pei as Minister of Education. December 27th-Hsu Shih-jang is specially appointed the director-general of the Currency Administration. Tung Kang is specially appointed the chief of the Supreme Court. Chang Chien is specially appointed the director-general of the Improvement Works of the Hsin Yun Ho of the Five Sea Coast Districts in Kiang Pei. Lu Hsueh-pu is appointed the Vice-Minister of Finance. Cheng Yuan is appointed the Acting Vice-Minister of Education. Chang Hu is specially appointed the director general of the Salt Administration. Chen Hung-nien is appointed the Vice-Minister of Communications.

Peking, December 30, 1921.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News from Central China

The Provincial Assembly of Wuchang have addressed a communication to chieftains of the Northern and the Southern governments, urging them to take every necessary precaution to avoid a split between North and South on a national scale, which would involve the central provinces in another internecine war.

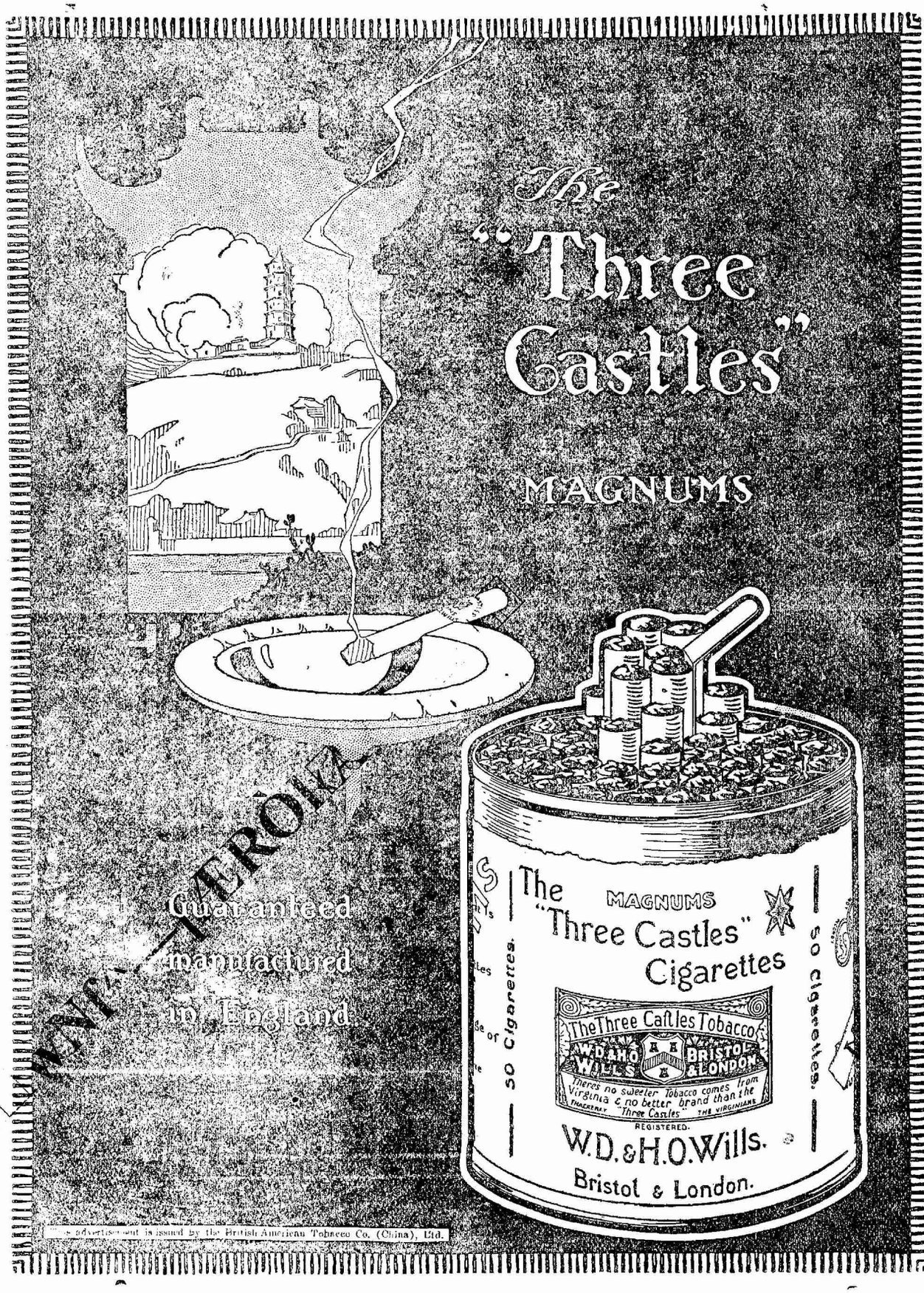
A dinner will be given by the Wuhan Music Club next Wednesday in the parish church of St. Paul's Cathedral. Many of the Chinese and foreigners in Hankow have been invited to be present at the dinner. The club was organized by Chinese, men and women, in connection with the Hankow Young Men's Christian Association.

One of the furnaces of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works has stopped its operations for the present, thus leaving some 2000 workers out of job. The reduction of the production of this works is said to be due to the falling off in exports of iron products. The unemployed men are receiving part of their wages during the days of non-employment.

In connection with the question of the renewal of Crown leases now under the consideration of the British government, C. W. J. Simpson recently visited Hankow after completing his investigation at Tientsin. The plan of the British government for the renewal of these leases was outlined for British subjects residing in British Concessions of Tientsin and Hankow by Mr. Simpson.

The authorities of Wuchang have been informed by the detective office that agitators from the South are now at work in this center attempting to disturb peace and order in this center by exciting riots and mutinies. Military commanders and other officials have been instructed to watch the movement and activities of Kuomingtang agents from Canton, who intend to throw the situation in Middle Yangtze into fresh chaos.

The annual hemp production of Hupeh province is in the neighborhood of 220,000 piculs at the value of about Tls. 340,000. Hemp is cultivated in Puchi and near-by districts between Hupeh and Hunan provinces. Large quantities of



This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

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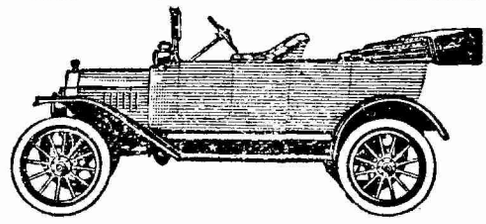
Standard 5 Passenger Touring
Tls. 1045
Electric starter is extra Tls. 150
HUDFORD MOTORS
601-603 THIBET ROAD
Phone: C—3804. SHANGHAI



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SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
G. $621,000
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F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

19-274

hemp are exported mostly to Japan every year. Sesamum seed production in Hupeh is about 500,000 piculs annually valued at Tls. 2,500,000. About 200,000 piculs are exported from Hankow annually.

The General Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang have again been requested by the military authorities to dispose of among their members duty stamps to the value of $100,000. The chambers have officially informed the governors that the present distressing season when business is suffering most acutely from political chaos in the country and on the approach of the China New Year, it is exceedingly difficult to sell duty stamps among merchants.

A student demonstration took place in Hankow streets last Saturday when students of all middle schools in Hankow paraded in the native city as a protest against unjust settlement of the Shantung question at Washington. On Monday another parade took place in Wuchang, where students marched out with brass bands, and flags in a free demonstration. The Wuhan Students Federation tried to secure permission through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to march in Hankow concessions, but their attempt was unsuccessful.

The revival of Buddhism is making rapid progress in Hankow. After about a year, the Hankow Buddhists Society has been organized, with a membership list of over 600 devoted Buddhists. Now a Women's Buddhists Society has been proposed by several leading women Buddhists of Hankow, who plan to found this organization for the ever increasing number of women of this faith. A famous Buddhist is now visiting Hankow from Hangchow, Chekiang, and his lectures in Hankow are attended by audiences of about 1,000 people.

Chinese merchants of the Wine and Tobacco Trade Guild of Hankow are protesting against the new system of taxation under which the director of these revenues, by promising a certain monthly amount of revenues to the military authorities, is at liberty to make his extortions on merchants. Petitions have been filed with the provincial authorities who are urged to abolish this system introduced by General Wu Pei-fu. The merchants also threaten to walk out in a general strike by closing their shops.

The work of construction on the Hankow-Ichang section of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway has been suspended entirely on account of shortage of fund. Save a very small portion of the staff who are now engaged only to protect the materials now in storage, all the engineering and construction staffs have been discharged. It is now some five years since the embankments and most of the bridges up to a point over a hundred miles from Hankow were completed, but since that time, not a single thing has been accomplished due to lack of funds.

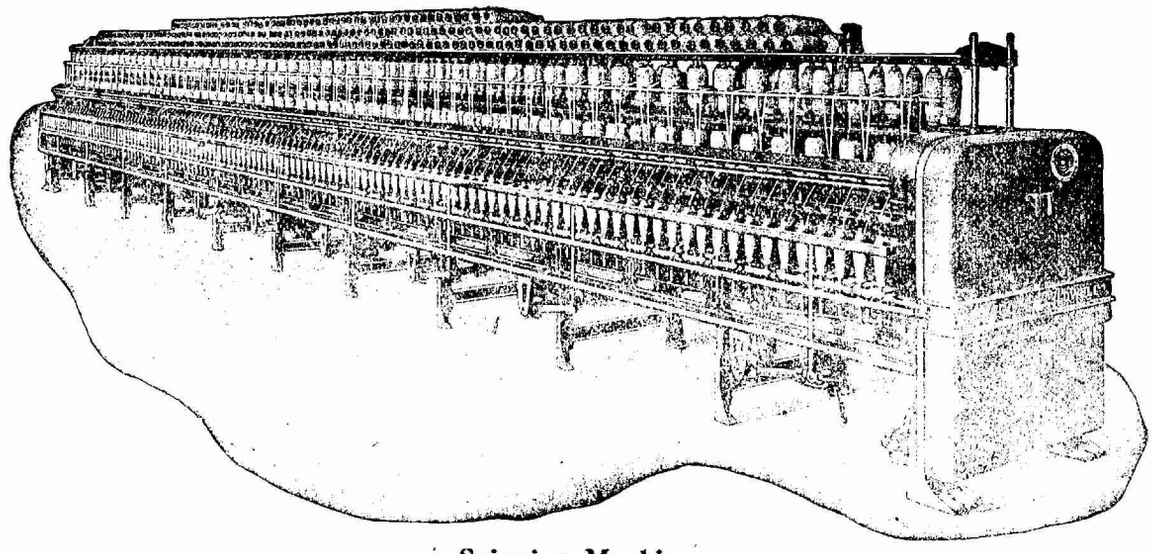
The Chinese General Chambers of Commerce of Wuchang and Hankow have sent the following cablegram to the Chinese delegation at Washington, D. C.: Reports say that secret sessions have been held outside Conference, renewal of Anglo-Japanese Alliance contemplated, secret negotiations with Japan have begun on Shantung question, and problems of Manchuria and Mongolia to be settled by Quadruple Powers. Should these prove true China's national existence threatened. We strongly oppose these. We assure you our hearty support to last moment.

Word has been received in Wuchang that General Wu Pei-fu, High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, who is now in Loyang, Honan Province, will not come to Hankow until after the China New Year. The Chinese press reports that up to the middle of December, General Wu Pei-fu has detained altogether $1,700,000 from the daily receipts of the Peking-Hankow line. It is also reported that General Wu has demanded permission from the government to devote incomes of the whole Kinhan line to military expenses of Chihli troops.

A China Reunion Conference has been proposed by Marshal Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu to take place in Wuchang from the beginning of the New Year. It is further reported that this Conference is proposed in lieu of the Lushan National convention, which seems to have been abandoned, and is supported by nobody. Chang Shao-tseng, the proposer of the Lushan Convention plan, who has recently visited the Lower Yangtze and northern provinces in interest of his scheme, is reported to have secured the whole-hearted support from General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang.

The seven-day ricksha coolies strike in Hankow has been temporarily settled. The union committee for investigating this case and composed of members from the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Hankow Association of All Unions, after investigating the difficulties of ricksha companies and coolies, found that each of the two parties have their own difficulties. Through the generosity of ricksha companies, they have been

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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Agents in China

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

中華懋業銀行

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Paid-up Capital U. S. $ 5,000,000

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SOOYII K. SHEN, *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

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19-275

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

19-276

able to arrange the old rate of 800 cash per day for ricksha coolies, and assurance has been given by the former not to increase the rate of ricksha hire at present.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan announced that $1,200,000 would be required in order to tide over the coming China New Year crisis in Hupeh, where it is necessary at present to find monthly $900,000 to pay the eight divisions of Chihli and Hupeh troops now quartered in this province. Additional sums would be needed to pay certain naval expenses. Officials having charge of financial sources and revenues have agreed to raise the money needed from their respective departments, and the amounts placed to each are: The Financial Bureau and the Hupeh Provincial Bank, $800,000, the wine and tobacco revenue department, $25 0,000, and the stamp duty department, $100,000.

The four factories of Wuchang provincial properties, now being leased to the Tso Hsin Corporation, will not be given over to the control of militarists, as requested by some of the military chieftains of Hupeh. It has been arranged by the governors to allow them to be operated by any group of financiers offering the most favorable terms to militarists, upon the expiration of the present lease. A provision has also been made that a certain percentage of the annual profits should be appropriated for the benefits of militarists and retired soldiers. These famous four factories of Wuchang, including manufactories for cloths, silk, yarn and hemp, are the most profitable industrial enterprise in this center.

Hankow, December 24, 1921.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Throughout the week the market displayed a steady tendency and ends at a net advance of 150 points. The chief feature of the market has been the covering of short commitments at the "Exchanges," apparently induced by the bullish "Yarn" situation which was made the object of extensive advertising by the local bull clique. In the meantime, the extreme stringency of cash money prevailing throughout the cotton belt continues to impede the marketing of the crop, various attempts have been made to belittle the significance of this factor on the future course of prices, and although various spot markets have advanced, our reports indicate that there is a fairly general desire to sell in the up-country marts, cotton being offered for cash as much as a couple of taels below the quoted market price.

Under the circumstances, there fore, it would seem as if the chances are rather against the market, and while with sentiment more divided sharp fluctuations may occur at any time, we think the most profitable policy will be to take advantage of firm markets to sell.

Yarn.—The cotton yarn situation has improved considerably. Some 9,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands at an advance of Tls. 7.00 for export to Szechuen, Southern and Northern Ports. Over 13,000 bales direct booking with our Domestic Mills is recorded at an advance of Tls. 6 to 7 from the last low level. Considering conditions generally, the position of the China product is very healthy, especially so as consuming centers are practically bare of stocks, We cannot see, therefore, how prices can decline, and if there is a change it will be towards an improvement particularly so after the Chinese New Year.

Liverpool, December 28, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....11.36 Pence
,, ,, January .....11.22 ,,
,, ,, March .....11.21 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, December 29, 1921.

New York Market:—January .....18.81 Cents
May .....18.31 ,,
July.....17.80 ,,
Spot .....19.10 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay Market:—

No Wire

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow December.....Tls. 33.50
Shanghai December ..... ,, 30.00
,, M-ginned, December..... ,, 30.00
Taichong December ..... ,, 31.50
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

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Capital, Surplus & Profits
$37,500,000

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(Established in 1917)
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Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
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The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, December 29, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds.....3rd	4½'s	1928.....	97.50
Victory Bonds.....	4¾'s	1922-23 ...	100.10
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible.....	6's	1925.....	111½
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931.....	106½
New York City.....	4¼	1965.....	104
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common.....			12⅝
Pacific Development Corporation Stock.....			4⅛

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: Remained quiet and inactive up till the 28th ulto, when a slight revival took place, especially in the buying for Europe, on the basis of Tls. 1305 for Sun Deer. Later America entered the market, buying a few hundred bales of 2nd and 3rd choices on the basis of Tls. 1290 for Double Deer No. 3. Prices are very firm.

Tsatlees: Are very quiet; only a few bales changing hands.

Tussahs: With the exception of a few bales sold by speculators at Tls. 780, no business has been reported. Merchants are unwilling to consider prices below Tls. 800, and market is very firm.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

10 B/s	China Steam Filature			Sun Deer	11/13	X. 1	Tls. 1305
20 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Tien Zen	11/13	X. 1	,, 1305
10 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Moon Rabbit	13/15	1	,, 1280
10 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Woman Loom	11/13	1	,, 1290
20 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Boy Scott	24/26	X. 1	,, 1200
20 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Centaure	12/22	2	,, 1250
10 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Double Deer	12/22	3	,, 1290
30 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Arch of Triumph	12/22	X. 1	,, 1300
30 ,,	,,	,,	,,	C. S.	12/22	X. 1	,, 1300
40 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Tien chong	12/22	X. 1	,, 1300
30 ,,	,,	,,	,,	F. L.	12/22	X. 1	,, 1290
20 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Victory	12/22	X. 1	,, 1300
20 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Factory	20/22	2	,, 1300
20 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Palm Tree	12/22	X	,, 1220
10 ,,	,,	,,	,,	W. T. K.	16/18	2	,, 1250
30 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Yuan Shih Kai	12/22	X. 1	,, 1260
36 ,,	,,	,,	,,	C. Z.	12/22	X. 1	,, 1290
30 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Snow Hill Pagoda	12/22	1-2	,, 1290
30 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Gold Bear	20/22	X-1	,, 1340
80 ,,	Tsatlees	New	Style	Gold & Silver Peacock			,, 1195
15 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Star Stripes, Red Indian			,, 1205
25 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Silver Peacock			,, 1185
10 ,,	,,	,,	,,	Ostrich			,, 1155

Shipment up to December 27, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature ...	14716 B/s	11606 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature....	5849 ,,	401 ,,
White Silks.....	5042 ,,	4442 ,,
Yellow Silks.....	9440 ,,	7679 ,,
Tussahs.....	5932 ,,	3541 ,,

Yokohama: Market quiet due to the New Year holidays. Stock is about 14,500 Bales.

Japanese Report:

How to Dispose of the Pool's Profits

With regard to means to dispose of the profits obtainable by the Imperial Silk Co. by the selling of its holdings, it is stated by an official of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that the company has realized fairly good profits by the recent sale of a part of the stock held. The total to be nettted by the company will reach about 10,000,000 yen. The question is how to dispose of those net profits, since the dividend payable by the company is limited by law to 10 percent, or less. One way is to establish with the money a sericultural bank. The government is considering the question carefully.

The Silk Convention of Tokyo

The committee on the proposed international silk conference met for another day on the 20, and finally decided to confine the conference to between Japan and America under the name of the Silk Convention of Tokyo by inviting as may American silkmen as possible, and to submit the question of changing the standards of sizes to the conference by the Japanese. The meeting will be held in the middle of April, 1922.

Shipments

Season	1921/1922	(July 1st to December 15th)	131,000 B/s
,,	1920/1921	,,	59,000 ,,
,,	1919/1920	,,	148,000 ,,

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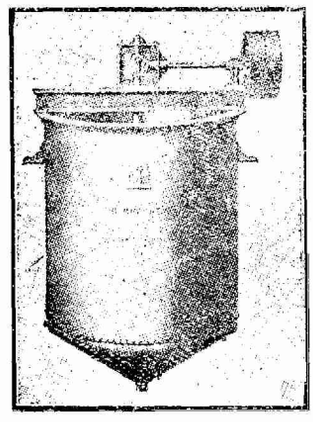

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19-279

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YOKOHAMA
KOBE

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BATAVIA
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PHILIPPINES
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N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*
1A Kiukiang Road.
SHANGHAI

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, January 4th, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 34½d. is ⅛d. lower than last w The "end of the year" exchange settlement was carried throughly smoothly the 31st Dec. our rate for T/T on London declined 1d. to 3/5d. We open th at this rate, and in view of the approaching China New Year settlemgnt our ra remains steady for early delivery and easy forward.

The understone of the market is weak.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 29,577,000 an increase of Tls. 464,00

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 22,740,000 a decrease of $ 860,000 estimated value in Tls. 45,949,000 as against Tls. 53,491,000 held at this time year.

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thurs. Dec. 29	Friday Dec. 30	Sat. Dec. 31	Mon. Jan 2	Tuesday Jan. 3	Wed Jan.
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	
T/T London	3/7.060	3/6	3/6	3/5			
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/5¼			
4m/s ,,	—	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/5¼			
T/T India	270.730	262½	262½	256¼			
T/T France	957.600	910	910	895			
T/T N. Y.	74.370	73½	73½	72	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	
T/T H'kong	72 150	72¾	73	73½			
T/T Japan	64 700	65⅛	65½	67			
T/T Batavia	209.410	204	203½	199			
T/T Straits	65 280	66¼	66¼	68			
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/ 10 060	3/9	3/9	3/8			
4m/s ,, D/P		3/9½	3/9⅛	3/8½			
6m/s ,, ,,	3/11.310	3/10¾	3/10¼	3/9¼			
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,057.600	1010	1010	995			
4m/s N.Y Lc.	81.370	80½	80½	79			
4m/s ,, Docs	—	81¼	81¼	79¾			

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan.
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35⅛	35⅛	34¾	G. $. 64¾		34
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $. 65	G. $. 65	G. $. 64⅝	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	G. $. 64
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 323.10	Tls. 322.00	Tls. 324.80			Tls. 321
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00			Tls. 111
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	72.675	72.425	72.65			72.67
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	15%	15%	12%			11%

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%	London on Paris T/T 51.00
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	London on Germany T/T 7
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3⅜%	New York on London T/T 4
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3⅜%	Bombay on London T/T 1/4
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3½%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 4/5
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 4/5

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, December 13, to December 17, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. Tael 1.17 equal Gold. $1)

S. S. Korea Maru, from U. S. A., Nov. 21.

Asparagus, Canned	Pls.	21
Cheese	,,	8
Fruits, Canned	,,	21
Fruits, Dried	,,	83
Raisins	,,	8
Canned Fruits	Doz.	94
,, Vegetables	,,	250
Cigarettes	Mille	55,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	581,845

S. S. Hoosier State, from U. S. A., Nov. 21.

Cigars	Mille	22

S. S. Katori Maru, from U. S. A., Nov. 22.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	695
Flour, Graham	,,	18
Flour, Rye	,,	13
Flour, Wheat	,,	589
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,677
Typewriters	Pcs.	10

S. S. Boobyalla, from U. S. A., November 22.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,544,430

S. S. Katuna, December 6.

To Boston.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	84
,, other Ports	,,	6
Young Hyson other Ports	,,	19
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,100	,,	3,957
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	35,650
To New York.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	1,718
,, Kiukiang	,,	26
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	38
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	77
,, other Ports	,,	308
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	26
Hyson, other Ports	,,	38
Antimony, Crude	,,	1,680
Antimony Regulus	,,	7,053
Bristles	,,	257
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 608	,,	2,398
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	484
Feathers, Duck and Goose	,,	244
Hides, Buffalo	,,	1,161
Nutgalls	,,	410
Oil, Wood	,,	4,308
Peas, White	,,	840
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2,172
Skins, Goat Untanned	Pcs.	12,900
Carpets	,,	72

S. S. Keystone State, from U. S. A., Nov. 23.

Iron Angles	Pls.	84
Iron Bar Croppings	,,	964
Iron Galvanized: Wire	,,	17
Iron Rails, Old	,,	1,930
Zinc Sheets	,,	55
Cream, Sterilised	,,	3,458
Bedsteads	Pcs.	1
Cylinders	,,	30
Canned Fish	Doz.	80

S. S. Empress of Russia, from U.S.A., Nov. 28.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,000
Grey, 15½ lb, under 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	10,000

S. S. Golden State, from U. S. A., Nov. 28.

Woollen Cloth	Yds.	117
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 350	Pls.	1,270
Lead Pipes	,,	13
Almonds	,,	27
Apples, Fresh	,,	16
Asparagus	,,	88
Barley, Pearl	,,	36
Beans and Peas	,,	41
Butter	,,	55
Cheese	Pls.	57
Cocoa	,,	2
Cocoa Beans	,,	131
Flour Cornmeal	,,	30
Flour Germe	,,	13
Flour Oatmeal	,,	63
Flour Quaker Oats	,,	49
Flour Quaker Oats	,,	84
Fruits, Dried	,,	21
Fruits, Fresh	,,	9
Fruits, Table	,,	82
Hay	,,	150
Honey	,,	4
Ink, Printing	,,	320
Leather, Calf	,,	8
Leather, Sole	,,	73
Lard, in Tins	,,	7
Macaroni	,,	0
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,441
Milk, Evaporated	,,	366
Nuts	,,	23
Oats	,,	155
Onions, Fresh	,,	196
Oranges, Fresh	,,	60
Pitch	,,	330
Prunes, Dried	,,	71
Raisins	,,	80
Seed, Bird	,,	14
Starch	,,	11
Sugar, Powdered	,,	75
Bath-tubs	Pcs.	8
Brooms	,,	220
Lemons, Fresh	,,	30,007
Skins (Furs) Seal	,,	11
Skins (Furs) Sundry	,,	70
Baking Powder	Doz.	106
Canned Fish	,,	131
Canned Fruits	,,	248
Canned Meats	,,	255
Canned Vegetables	,,	225
Canned Sardines	,,	1,015
Carpets	,,	1,016
Hats	,,	18
Jams	,,	42
Underwear	,,	90
Cigars	Mille	30
Cigarettes	,,	15,008
Chocolate	lb.	10,661
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	99,722
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	23,543
Treasure, Silver Bars	,,	1,219,027

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New Books and Publications

Trading With Asia

Trading With Asia, by Frank R. Eldridge, Jr., With Maps. New York: D. Appleton and Company; 1921.

IT has been in the minds of many Americans in the Far East, and in China particularly, for years that a compilation should be made in order that the markets of this undeveloped section of the world—at least, so far as America is concerned—could be shown in their true light to the exporters and manufacturers of the United States. Various bulletins have been issued upon the subject by the Far Eastern Division of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, most notable among which is the *Commercial Handbook of China* by Julean Arnold, American commercial attache at Peking. By reason of its subject this work, however, was necessarily limited to the nation of China and is as comprehensive and far reaching a book as could be expected under present circumstances.

It has remained for Frank R. Eldridge, jr., chief of the Far Eastern Division of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to gather together all of the various reports regarding trade with Asia and to bring them together in a most readable, and comprehensive manner into one volume. The reports have been ably supplemented by a knowledge of the markets of the Far East gained by Mr. Eldridge from personal contact and intimate investigation. The result of all of this is *Trading With Asia.*

In this work Mr. Eldridge gives due credit to all of the forces, political, economic, and social, which affect the markets of Asia. He recognizes differences in customs, languages, geographical position and topography. He analyses and compares—not in a dry, statistical manner, but in a more human way—the countries and peoples of the Far East with their respective commercial potentialities, both in importing and exporting, projecting this on a background of a brief resume of their histories.

The work is divided into geographical parts to make its reading more simple and its intrinsic value as a reference book greater. Tariffs, commercial treaties, laws, mining, agricultural, and manufacturing are taken up in their logical sequence and carefully discussed.

Part one of the book covers; history of China and Japan during foreign intercourse; the constitutions and political parties of China and Japan; tariffs, treaties and commercial laws of China, and Japan; agriculture, mines, and manufacturing industries of China; agriculture, mining and manufacturing industries of Japan, including Korea, Formosa and Saghalien; credit methods and market analysis of China and Japan; Chinese finance and transportation development. Part two, covering the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, follows an outline similar to part one. British India, Burma and Ceylon are treated in part three. Part four takes up Malaysia, French Indo-China, and Siam. The work closes with a chapter projecting the commercial possibilities in the Far East. Each part is accompanied by a bibliography. Convenient sub-divisions are made in each chapter, and questions making the work suitable for college and university class room work are given. The appendices are of a most valuable nature taking up: the Far Eastern silver situation; the incorporation of American companies in China—a most accurate appreciation of the obstacles confronting the American business man in this country; extracts from the Hongkong Ordinances relating to companies established outside the Colony; the Chinese Tariff of 1918; railway concessions in China held by foreign powers; principal undeveloped industrial concessions in China other than railways held by foreign interests; the Chinese national debt; the Indian merchandise marks manual.

It is impossible to do justice to such an extensive and painstaking work within a short space. *Trading with Asia* should not only be valuable as a Far Eastern manual of foreign trade to the American manufacturer, the importer and exporter, and the student of commerce and economics, but it should also be attractive and profitable to business men of all nationalities in the Far East and as a means of developing an increased appreciation of the international trade possibilities of this vast section of the world's surface in the class room of the schools and colleges of China. The reward of the author will undoubtedly be an increased and enthusiastic familiarity with the Far East in the United States and a recognition of the far reaching qualities of his work in Asia.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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THE ASIATIC REVIEW
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"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by—
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Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. The Washington Conference.

a. Editorial Comment on the Conference.

Read the article on pp. 185-186. Also the Chinese Press Opinion as given on pp. 195-196.

Questions. 1. Is the Conference making as much progress as might well be expected of it? 2. Are there any serious criticisms that may justly be made regarding the conduct of the Conference? 3. Is one justified in placing blame upon any one nation more than another? Why, or why not? 4. Why is the Quadruple Agreement referred to as "an innocuous document"? 5. Who first used the expression of making the world "safe for democracy"? Under what circumstances? 6. Has the Conference so far made plain to the Chinese people any new duties which they should assume?

b. The Shantung Negotiations

Read the article on pp. 187-190.

Questions. 1. From the facts stated in the first paragraph of this article do you judge that Chinese sentiment is being given expression in Washington? How? 2. Have American and British delegates been present at the negotiations recently held in Washington by the Chinese and Japanese delegates? 3. Have those negotiations been regarded as a private or as an international matter? 4. Has China signed the Treaty of Versailles with Germany? What fact enables her to be represented in the League of Nations? 5. Why did Britain, France and Italy feel bound to accept the Shantuug settlement of the Peace Treaty? Had they already committed themselves to do so? 6. Has any agreement yet been reached in regard to the Shantung railway? See p. 194, Wash. Conf. News.

c. News of the Conference.

Read the articles on pp.191-192 and 194-195.

Questions. 1. What has occupied the attention of the Conference most recently? 2. Has any progress been made in regard to disarmament? 3. What seems to be the attitude of Americans in regard to the Quadruple Alliance? 4. What has President Harding to say regarding it? 5. Do you agree or disagree with the opinion expressed by Senator Borah?

2. Russia Desirous of Opening Relations with China.

Read the editorial on p.186, and the article on pp.190-191.

1. In what official capacity does Mr. Paikess come to China? (See reference to him p.208, second paragraph. What are a diplomat's "credentials"?) 2. Has China anything to fear from Soviet Russia? 3. What is the chief difficulty now obstructing friendly relations between the two governments? 4. What army now occupies Urga? 5. Who was Baron Ungern? 6. Does it seem likely that a settlement will be made of any differences that exist between China and the Soviet government? 7. Is it to China's interest not to enter into relations with Russia?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. Political Changes in Peking

Read the editorial, p. 186 and the article on pp. 192-194.

Questions. 1. Does the recent change in the Cabinet membership mean a change of governmental policy? 2. Write a brief account of the recent Premier's career in office. 3. How has the financial situation in China affected these recent political events? 4. Are the relations between Generals Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun friendly? Is any trouble expected because of the military situation? 5. What is the relation of General Wu Pei-fu to Generals Chang and Tsao? 6. Does General Wu at present hold a strong political advantage over Generals Chang and Tsao?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. China's Progress In Industry.

Read the items to be found under this heading on p. 218.

Questions: 1. According to what law are companies registered in China? 2. See if you can find the date of this law? 3. What is meant by the word "capital" as it is used here? 4. Does it mean the actual amount of money paid in, the face value of the shares of stock, or the value of the company's land and buildings? 5. What does the economist mean by the word "capital"? Consult any standard text book on the subject of economics. The word "capital" has so many different meanings that it is important to understand as clearly as possible what it means each time it is read. 6. What was paper made from in early times in China? 7. What is most foreign paper made from? 8. Do you think that the manufacture of paper will become an important and large-scale industry in China? 9. What will be the total production of ground nuts in the province of Shantung this year? 10. How does this total compare with the total for last year? What explanation is given for the decrease? 11. What was the total production for 1918? Can you explain the decrease from 1918 in the same way? If not, what explanation can you give?

Topic 2. Market Reports on Silk.

Read the reports on silk to be found on pp.220-22.

Questions: 1. What examples are given to show the rise in silk prices on the Shanghai market? 2. Does the price of silk in Japan show a rise? 3. What reason is given for these changes. 4. What is said to be the plan for the use of the profits of the Imperial Silk Company of Japan? 5. What is a silk conditioning house and why are the merchants of Kobe anxious to have one established there? 6. What proposal has been made for a conference on silk?

Topic 3. Chinese-American Trade.

Read the news item on p. 200.

Questions: 1. How much did China's trade with the United States decrease during November? 2. Which decreased more, China's imports or her exports? 3. What are the characteristics of present American business conditions?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 3, 1922, Cause No. 1592, U. S. v. Peyran; held on bail.

" 3, " " " 1593, U. S. v. Woods; testimony taken of Eisler, Wright, Kline, Lurton, Warner, Lowney, Knowles, Naucker, Putta and defendant; adjourned to Jan. 4th.

" 4, " " " 1594, U. S. v. Wright; testimony taken of defendant.

" 4, " " " 1595, U. S. v. Clifford; testimony taken of defendant.

" 4 " " " 1596, U. S. v. John Doe, alias Garver; testimony taken of defendant.

" 4, " " " 1593, U. S. v. Woods; evidence concluded and defendant committed.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., A CORPORATION, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, v. A. T. STEELE, DEFENDANT IN ERROR.

(Continued from last week)

The first question presented relates to whether the action is against the real party to the contract. The testimony shows that the American Trading Company (Pacific Coast), with an office in San Francisco, is a Virginia corporation, and that the American Trading Company, with offices at Tokyo and Shanghai, is a Maine corporation. Louis A. Ward was vice-president and manager of the American Trading Company (Pacific Coast). D. H. Blake was vice-president of the American Trading Company, with office at Tokyo. W. A. Burns was agent of American Trading Company at Shanghai. It is further in evidence that the American Trading Company (Pacific Coast), was authorized by the defendant company, through one Sutcliff, vice-president at New York, to enter into the contract with plaintiff for his services at Shanghai, and the contract was entered into in pursuance thereof. This is confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Burns, the agent at Shanghai. Furthermore, the contract has been treated as that of the American Trading Company, with offices at Tokyo and Shanghai. It will be noted that Steele was employed as "chief accountant of *our* Shanghai office" and Blake, in his letter of March 19, 1919, speaks of Burns, agent of "*our* Shanghai office." Further, Mr. Blake says, in his statement delivered to Mr. Potter, the arbitrator, "Mr. Steele was originally employed on behalf of our Shanghai office." So both the San Francisco and the Tokyo office recognized the employment of Steele for the Shanghai office, and it could make little difference whether he was employed by the one office or the other; he was employed for the Shanghai office, with the authority of the central office at New York, and the company represented at Shanghai is responsible under the contract. Defendant is therefore properly named as the interested party.

II

A question is presented respecting the effect the contract of August 27th has upon the original contract. We construe this as a modification of the original contract, to govern while plaintiff was engaged for the Tokyo office, leaving the parties subject to all the conditions of the original contract not inconsistent therewith or repugnant thereto. The clause, therefore, pertaining to "satisfactory" service, as follows:

> "The undertakings herein contained on our part are all conditioned upon your doing your work in an efficient and satisfactory way,"

was operative and binding in Tokyo, as well as in Shanghai.

It is insisted by counsel for defendant that the legal effect of the clause is to accord to defendant the right and authority to exercise its independent judgment respecting whether plaintiff's services were unsatisfactory or inefficient, and that it could discharge him at its pleasure. The contract having been entered into in California, its construction would be

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 3, 1921, Cause No. 1592, U. S. v. Peyran; dismissed with costs.
" 4, " " " 1593, U. S. v. Woods; fine of $100. Mex. and costs and five days in American Jail.
" 4, " " " 1594, U. S. v. Wright; order of dismissal with fine of $10.00 Mex. and costs.
" 4, " " " 1595, U. S. v. Clifford; order of dismissal with fine of $10.00 Mex. and costs.
" 4, " " " 1596, U. S. v. John Doe alias Garver; order of dismissal with fine of $10.00 Mex. and costs.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 29, 1921, Cause No. 1568, Ritchie v. Montgomery Ward & Co., answer.
" 29, " " " 1535, Thomson v. Stone; demurrer.
" 29, " " " 1543, Martin v. Stone; demurrer.
" 29, " " " 1330, In re Estate of Josephine U. Wood; receipts; order closing administration.
" 29, " " " 1590, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Greenstone; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 29, " " " 1591, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Kosel; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 29, " " " 1580, W. P. Strickland, Receiver of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. American Industrial Supply Co.; motion; attachment bond; writ of attachment issued.
an. 3, 1922, " " 1592, U. S. v. Peyran; complaint.
" 3, " " " 1518, Schulze v. Schulze; notice of motion.
" 3, " " " 1593, U. S. v. Woods; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.
" 3, " " " 1594, U. S. v. Wright; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.
" 3, " " " 1595, U. S. v. Clifford; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.
" 3, " " " 1596, U. S. v. Garver; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.
" 4, " " " 1518, Schulze v. Schulze; order.
" 4, " " " 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss Hesslein & Co.; notice to produce.
" 4, " " " 1593, U. S. v. Woods; Judgment.
" 4, " " " 1594, U. S. v. Wright; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.
" 4, " " " 1595, U. S. v. Clifford; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.
" 4, " " " 1596, U. S. v. Garver; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.
" 4, " " " 1590, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Greenstone; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 4, " " " 1591, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Kosel; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 4, " " " 1583, Lu Ngo Nee v. Edward Maurer Co. Inc.; affidavits; bond; order.

governed by what the courts there have determined, if they have spoken on the subject. If they have not, then this court will exercise its judgment in the premises.

In the latest utterance [1] of the Supreme Court of California having a bearing upon the subject the defendant was engaged in the manufacture of brick, and plaintiff was employed by him as an "Expert glazemen" for a term of three years. The contract contained a clause to the effect that the plaintiff would not hold the company liable in case, for any reason, the company was unable to turn out enameled and glazed brick in quantities equal to the then present quality and satisfactory to the company. The court concluded in its holding:

> "The addition of the phrase, 'and satisfactory to the Pacific Sewer Pipe Company,' implied a complete satisfaction, and authorized the defendant to reject the brick or discharge Tiffany under the terms of the contract if for any reason of any character the quality or quantity of the product was not satisfactory. We think the contract falls within the rule applicable to cases where the judgment of the promisor is involved, and that his decision that he is not satisfied is conclusive on the other party and upon the court to which the question is presented."

The court distinguishes some other cases previously decided by it, but cites none that was deemed to settle the specific question.

There seems to be a practical concurrence of opinion that, in contracts involving matters of fancy, taste or judgment, when one party agrees to perform to the satisfaction of the other, he renders the other party sole judge of such satisfaction, without regard to the justice or reasonableness of his decision, and a court or jury cannot say that the party should have been satisfied where he asserts that he is not.[2] Apt illustrations of the subject-matter of the kind of contract within the rule are given in Cyc, as, for instance, a suit of clothes, a bust of defendant's husband, a Set of artificial teeth, and the like.

The case [3] cited by counsel, is also illustrative, where the contract was to perform services to the satisfaction of the employer. Many cases are cited, and the contracts involved are practically all specific in the stipulation that the service or the thing to be done is to be to the satisfaction of the employer.

1. Tiffany v. Pacific Sewer Pipe Co., 182 Pac. 428.
2. 13 Corpus Juris, 675. See, also, 9 Cyc. 618, 619.
3. American Music Stores v. Kussel, 232 Fed. 306,

(*To be continued next week*)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of JOSEPH SEYMOUR, Deceased. | Cause No. 1559 Estate No. 418

NOTICE

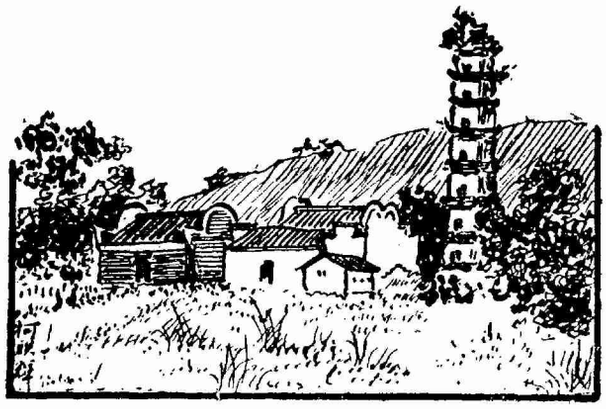
Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Seymour, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 16, 1922, and all persons owing the said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Special Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China, Dec. 17, 1921.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: G. R. Boyden, London; R. E. McFalls, Peking; J. H. Fogg, Tientsin; G. A. Littleford, New York; Schlass; Young; Mr. and Mrs. King, New York; Mrs. Austey, Hongkong; Mrs. Pountney, Hongkong; W. Steel, London; Capt. Parker, Peking; J. H. Macdanald, Peking; W. B. Mackay, London; Bronsden, London; Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Soochow; R. Selem, Japan; Hayes, Japan; E. G. Gessel, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cox, Hankow; E. W. James, Kobe; Miss A. Goodman, New York; J. C. Manning, New York.



HOW IS YOUR BONFIRE?

THE Carthaginians were the greatest traders of their time. These Carthaginians would sail along the Mediterranean with a boat load of merchandise until they reached the coast of Libya. There they would unload their cargo and then lighting a big bonfire near their goods would return to their ship.

The inhabitants drawn by the bonfire, would come out of their city to inspect their goods. If they liked the merchandise they would deposit a pile of gold nearby and retire behind their walls. The Carthaginians would again land, weigh the gold and if its value was adjudged sufficient to compensate for the value of the merchandise, they would take it and sail away. If insufficient they would load their cargo and sail away to other ports.

This bonfire was the first merchandise advertisement in history.

The Oriental Press Adv. Dept.

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中國留美學生月報

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